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THE DROVER'S PROFITS.

BATTLE CREEK. Dec. 10th, 1887 To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-In your issue of Dec. 5th ou speak of the drover as "being entitled o a fair remuneration for his time and the Now what do you consider risk taken." all margin, say on a car load of hogs, between this point and Detroit. An early reby through the FARMER will oblige a numer of your readers. SUBSCRIBER.

ince receiving the above, we have made andinvestigation of the matter and we can put the subject in such shape that it will be asily understood. In the first place we of hogs, which is 16,000 pounds, and will call the number of nogs contained in it 75. We will suppose the hogs cost \$4 per hundred in Battle Creek, and that they were sold in Detroit at \$4 50 per hundred. Of course hogs are worth something more at both points at present, but we take these prices just for the sake of illustration. The result would be about as follows:

75 hogs, 16,000 lbs. at \$4. Brinkage 5 lbs. ac.h. 375 lbs. at \$4 per 100 lbs.

Bbrinkage 5 lbs. ac.h. 375 lbs. at \$4 per 100 lbs.

2 bu. corn at \$1/20 per bu.

Weighing at one cent each

Total cost

By sale of 15 625 lbs, at \$4 50 per 100 lbs. Profit.

Now besides the expenses we have ennmerated above, there is the drover's fare back to Battle Creek, as the railroad only furnishes him a pass one way. Then it often happens that there is a dead hog or two in the car. These sell at one-half of a eent per pound. This is one of the risks of the business. Then there is his hotel bill to be added to the cost, and his expenses while making the purchase, so that without any dead hogs, on the basis we have figured, his profit will not amount to more than deeent wages. We have also figured on the supposition that the hogs have been weighed to him. And right here is the point where many farmers get the worst of it, and the drover increases his profits. Many farmers have no facilities for weighing their stock, and they either sell them at so much per head, or agree on an average weight for the lot and sell at so much per pound on what they have guessed them. The drover never gets left in a transaction of this kind, and his guess will always fall much below the actual weight, and every pound he can guess the farmer out of adds

Weights of Merino Sheep and Lambs.

just so much to his profits.

Mr. N. A. Wood, of Saline, sends u ome weights of his lambs and young rams, which will interest Merino breeders. One an lamb sired by Comet, he by Diamond, weighed on Dec. 5th 104 lbs. This lamb was dropped March 19th, 1887. Another, and this one strongly inbred, weighed 95 was dropped March 20th, 1887, sired Diamond 151, he by M. S. Sheldon 48. iamb's dam was sired by M. S. Sheldon A ewe lamb sired by Comet weighs 75 These lambs, with one exception, not been housed this summer, and had grain until October. A yearling ram ed by A. A. Wood's Ajax, he by Rip Van Winkle (45), weighs 125 lbs. Another Buckeye 130 weighs 110 lbs., and ha ed about fifty ewes. A two year old am sired by Buckeye 130 weighs 151 lbs e rams have been on dry feed all sumher. The grain has been oats and branto corn or beans. Mr. Wood says sheep

The regular meeting of the Napoleon the resident of the President of the Club, Mr. E. L. Griffin. The weather was fine for the season, and there was a good attendladies

Mr. Griffin called the meeting to order, some business, Mr. L. R. Palmer taking his

After the usual preliminaries had been one from Mr. E. A. Halliday on "The winter care of stock." It was as follows:

First, for cattle provide warm, well lighted and well ventilated stables, which should be occupied by them from 4:30 P. M. until 8 o'clock A. M., when they should be released from the stable, and furnished a dry yard. well bedded, or littered, and centain

liberal supply of fresh water.

Second, give each animal a liberal feed of grain, ground corn and oats, or bran and meal, when stabling at night, and I would arrange bedding, and put the food in the mangers before allowing the cattle to enter the stable, as this will avoid the necessusing a fork around them, the necessity of driving into the Feed liberally with good hay at In the morning about six o'clock feed again with grain, and a small quantity of hav when releasing from the stables (as above, at eight o'clock) give a liberal supply of stalks, and at noon a little straw will be appropriated profitably. The remainder of the day they should be undisturbed, as they should be undisturbed, as they will soon lie down, and "enjoy their cud, ' as it is said, or n other words, they will then masticate and atilize the food already taken into their

Third, always keep them in the stable durng stormy weather, only as it is necessary to lease them for water.

Fourth, be quiet and gentle with them, as scare or pound off more flesh in urthan you can put on in 48 hours, besides saving yourself a sore toe or shin, and a maddened brain, which is worse than a

Fifth, let the cows always be milked reguarly, and, if possible, by the same person, al-ways remembering that quiet and kind treat-ment will be well rewarded by the cows. Sheep do not require as warm stables as

cattle, but should be dry, and well lighted and bedded. Do not disturb the sheep before 7:30 A. M. I would then give them half a pint of grain each, (corn and oats, or bran, corn and oats, if convenient,) in a convenient yard. Then feed with stalks, straw or marsh have at noon feed earling with the observer. hay, at noon feed again with the cheap o oarse fodder, always providing plenty of ure water, and a box in some convenient lace well filled with salt. Give the liberty of he yard during the day in pleasant weather, and at 4 P. M. have your racks well filled with lover, or some fine, tame hav, when they should be put in their shelter for the night same rule of quiet and mild treatmented be adopted, as with cattle, and much

ore emphatic. Hogs we have never taken much interest and have always tried to keep them so far om the house and barn that we could only see and hear them when a special effort wa made for that purpose. However, we have been compelled to learn that they need a warm shelter, and relish any kind of grain in eem thankful to have their drink warmed ome of our most successful hog reeders ad ise cooking all their food, and converting nto slop, and feeding while warm. We are uite sure, from observation, that the hog rill respond as liberally to good care and

ood as any other stock. Last, but not least comes the horses. Of little use to us in winter, comparatively, but should receive careful attention and liberal feeding. We think the horse should be prowith a warm box stall, with a dirt floor, where he can be left loose, so that he can nove about and change position as often as he pleases. When convenient, we would have a small yard convenient to the stable, where the horse could enjoy the fresh air and sun hine in pleasant weather. We would not feed corn to any great extent, unless working the horse, but would feed oats and bran, with weekly or semi-weekly ration of apples or potatoes. The fodder may be of any kind (excepting marsh hay) if it is clean and free from must. Pienty of salt, and clear water are essential, a clean stable well bedded is also essential, not only for the comfort of th orse, but also to his health. Finally, we mi possible, as this is the only sure way to secure regularity and kindness in the care of them, and let us learn a lesson from the animals under our care. They give us unmistakable indications of pleasure and gratitude for kind treatment and liberal feeding. So ought we to recognize the loving, paternal hand hat cares for us, and let us remember to give daily utterance; of our gratitude, that we may influence others to recognize and ho

our Heavenly Father. Mr. E. A. Harrington suggested that as the different kinds of stock had been re ferred to in the paper under different headings, they be taken up separately.

Mr. W. C. Weeks thought the paper nearly covered the whole ground. One point he thought should be remembered, and that was that farmers should be careful not to feed too much. Animals when overfed do not do well, and a great deal of the feed was wasted.

President Griffin referred to the suggestion that barns and stables should be well ventilated. He thought most barns were ventilated too well—that is, they admitted too much cold air. He asked if it was not the idea of the paper to have plenty of fresh air without subjecting the animals to cold draughts.

Mr. Halliday said that good ventilation did not mean that barns or stables should be too cold.' But he said most stables in the winter time became foul and full of bad odors, which, especially in the case of milch cows, was a serious matter, as it not only affected the health, but impregnated the milk and butter.

Mr. Weeks inquired if it was generally thought best to stable different kinds of stock together, where one can smell the

scent or breath of the other. Mr. Halliday said some kinds of stock

did not like to be near each other. Mr. P. A. Cady spoke of the quantity and kind of feed recommended of the paper. As a regular ration for sheep he liked onethird each of corn, oats and bran, and fed enough of this to keep them in good thriving condition. With his feed he mixed salt superiority of the Holstein-Friesian cattle." are doing well now, and if straw holds out at the rate of one and especial to each ani-

THE NAPOLEON FARMERS' CLUB. Mr. Weeks spoke of a neighbor who had always fed a large amount of hay to his

sheep, and then carried what was left to his Farmers' Club was held on Thursday last at cattle. The sheep had done well under this system. Mr. E. A. Harrington said he never had

ance of members, nearly one half being to other stock. If care is taken the sheep experience was that regularity in feeding and then vacated the chair to attend to was a great help in caring for stock. He March, these budding, building, bursting would divide it into two feeds. Sheep got through with, Mr. Palmer announced should also have plenty of clean water withthat the first paper on the programme was in easy reach, and the tub be cleaned out A timely use of the mental telescope would

each day. Mr. J. P. Dean thought the suggestions nade by the paper as a whole were about feed just what they would eat. The weather made the difference in the amount that leave a little, and this he fed to his cattle. Some farmers atways claimed that they did not feed grain, yet had their stock in good condition. He had never been able to do it, and found he had to feed grain to keep his stock looking well.

Mr. Harrington gave a little experience he had last season in feeding some sheep. He and a neighbor had a bunch which was divided between them. His neighbor fed just one half more than he did, but he out weighed him. He attributed this to the greater regularity he observed in feeding

President Griffin spoke of the difference he had noticed in the feeding qualities of different animals. He had horses which could not be kept in good order even when standing still, and perhaps the difference in results was sometimes attributable largely

Mr. Weeks referred to hogs in this connection. They were, he thought, a necessity on every farm, as they used up a great deal of feed which would otherwise go to waste. He had tried the Berkshire, but they were too active for him. Could go over a fence, quiet. Was now keeping Poland-Chinas, farmers.

Mr. Dean asked why Mr. Halliday in the paper objected to feeding marsh hay?

Mr. Cady said he would take issue with Mr. Halliday in regard to feeding marsh hay to horses. It had done well in his case, and he had noticed it in others.

Mr. Halliday said his experien Mr. Cady said he fed marsh hay, and Thought that a variety was a necessity to animals. He noticed that many liverymen fed marsh hay, and seemed to prefer

Mr. Halliday asked why they did? Was it because it was cheap?

marsh hav because they depended more upbulky food.

Mr. Elliot said that several liverymen he knew in Jackson fed timothy and preferred

Mr. Weeks said marsh hav was the last clover hav was good enough for him.

This ended the discussion, and it was followed by music. Then Mr. L. R. Palmer read number two of a journal he keeps. in which he points out the various qualities for which members of the club are noted. their preferences and ambitions. Like the Philistines of old he had no compassion audience.

Mr. Elliott requested that the next meeting of the club be held at his residence. and it was so voted. The date of the next meeting was fixed for the second Saturday in January.

In conversation with some of the members the representative of the FARMER was told that the Club was doing a good work in the neighborhood. The members were put- longer period, or until March or April. ting their surroundings in neater shape, they thought in consequence of the Club being likely to call around on them at any time. The Club has a membership of about sixty families, and the meetings are always well attended and interesting.

After refreshments some of the members took a look around President Griffin's grounds. He has a farm of 200 acres. beautifully located, and has it in nice shape. The large brick residence and good outbuildings make as pleasant a home as one could wish, and it could not be in better hands than those of Mr. Griffin and his

Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association

The annual meeting of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association will be held in Lansing, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., sharp, E. A. A. Grange, Professor of Veterinary Science in the Michigan Agricultural College, will deliver a lecture which will be of very great importance to all breeders; subject, "Reproduction and its consequences in domestic animals." W. W. Seeley, of North Farmington, will read a paper on "The growth and general

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

Once in three months our farmers discharge their redundant wisdom, and load up with new facts. This is becoming an anything to carry from his sheep racks to feed | migratory flight of birds. Dae gets hungry for new ideas, and often feels that he has will only be given what they will eat. His something worth telling to others. On the first of June, September, December and would feed the half pint of grain to each pools of agricultural wisdom erupt, and animal, as recommended in the paper, but over this corner of the State I suppose there hangs a little illuminated reloud of knowledge, seen from afar, like an electric light, have discovered an unusual sparkling emanation arising from this quarter last Wednesday, as two of our largest clubs met in right. As to sheep he made it a practice to the same vicinity on that day-the above named at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Consalus, and the East and West Club at the should be fed, so that sometimes they would breeding farm and house of Edson Woodman, of Percheron horse fame. We see frequent reflections from Webster, and I now recall the hyperbolical peck of chess and cockle a member threw up last fall. I hope it will come down "coals of hre" another year, in the shape of 36 bushels to the acre of the best white wheat, like the product of a western New York farm, from the same seed. If farmers' clubs continu to increase and their ideas crystalize into re ports, the MICHIGAN FARMER must devote

> upon their publication altogether. The meetings referred to were held on the last day of November, as an election was ordered in our county on the first day of December to decide the question of local option. At this writing, the day following, day. Our homes are places for plain living so far as heard from, the reform is carried and high thinking. more than two to one.

a page to this matter, or when they become

stale from frequent iteration, place a ban

Our programme called for a paper on Raising and Feeding Stock, by H. Randolph. His points were to make selections of fresh blood of good quality frequently, to prevent what farmers term "running out." He or through it, too readily. Never could be of taking on flesh readily. He would not give the hogs the whole farm to run on, but how much can be get out of the man. and he thought it was the breed for would have a yard or small field exclusively for them. He thought no kind of land ing oil and wrinkles to the detriment of a sheep is not contented in its quarters it is not doing as well as it should. This quiet horses preferred good straw to marsh hay. is brought about by regular and sufficient feeding and care. He gave the Shorthorn also timothy and clover hay, and straw. the preference over all the breeds of cattle for the average farmer, as having combined qualities above all the other breeds.

T. B. Harrison thought there was some thing involved in feeding stock beyond outside considerations. A crib of corn is of no more value than a heap of stones, if not Mr. E. A. Harrington said liverymen fed properly assimilated by nutrition. He believed bran to be a great digester by inon grain than hay. They did not want a ducing quick fermentation. More nutrition can be got from other corn foods by the use of bran. Digestion is a chemical process. and that article which assists this chemical change in the stomach of animals, is the best one to use. He believed the developthing he ever fed a horse. He could not ment of animals to be largely under the conkeep them looking well upon it without trol of the owners. Animals grown on doubling their grain ration. Timothy and limestone land, other conditions being equal, would be larger in hone than those grown on alluvial soil, and drinking water in which lime was not solvent.

This lime theory was discussed pro and con and at some length, but as the arguments were largely beliefs and opinions, omit further report.

Concerning the raising of early lambs for upon age, sex or previous condition, and feeding the next winter, E. B. Welch was the sharp hits were much enjoyed by his as yet undecided whether February and March lambs were more profitable than those coming in April and May. It was a question of whether it were best to feed during these early months to both ewes and lambs what was necessary, or to feed later lambs longer in winter. The greater certainty of rearing them after warm weather, with less care, was a weighty consideration, and also the better price for lambs fed for a

J. J. Woodman thought Jersey steers should be fed and sold early, as he had found that feeding them beyond two years was unprofitable.

B. G. Buell, of Little Prairie Ronde, read a paper before the Association on the following topic: "Are farmers' associations, agricultural societies and farmers' clubs as necessary at the present, as twenty-five years ago? If so, why so, and if not, why not?

He argued the necessity of continued and multiplied organization for farmers, and gave valuable reasons, but as I expected to be able to send the entire paper to the FARMER, I did not makes notes during the reading. The discussion was quite lengthy, and I shall not be able to give even a fair synopsis of it, only the most salient points.

A. C. Glidden believed that organization must be varied from that of 25 years ago, to meet the present demands. There is no room or necessity for the old county agricultural society. It has outlived its usefulness as an educator, and the old farmers' club which had its birth in a hall or school house is dead, or maintains only a perfunctory existence. All must be organized with an understanding of the public demand. He did not believe 'n organizing will be introduced. W. K. SEXTON, Sec. for aggressive assaults upon other organized wheat, the pest having been cleaned out,

interests, but for economic and educational

R. Morrison.—The foreign element is of the land. Those also who are opposed inherent demand, like the instinctive to the temperance sentiment, are organized and farmers should stand organized to defend the interests of good government, and to promote sobriety.

D. Woodman. - Europe is a great wine continent because one nation persists in reeping a large standing army. This one fact compels all the nations to maintain standing armies. So here questions are settled and changes wrought by thorough organ zation.

Mrs. N. H. Bangs .- We learn to express our ideas logically in no other was except through organizations, and this is commendable for the greater good that may be done in such an issue as the one to be determined to-morrow. A personal responsibility rests upon us to do what we are able through trained faculties.

Rev. E. H. Harvey .- Where such an or position to remain contented in our homes and not flock to the towns for entertainment. You supply that need by such an organization. Intellect is the basis of good farming and its cultivation seems essential.

E. P. Mills.-Twenty-five years ago we were living in the war period, when large prices were paid for all kinds of farm products, and no special effort was required to make money, but the times have changed We must organize, and there is the greater need to cope with car adversaries. Twentyfive years ago we did not have India and Australia to compete with, but now the one who can raise crops the cheapest gains the

James Bale. - Many men had no scholastic privileges early in life, and now need opportunities for improvement, unattainable except through the means provided by such organizations as those under discussion. There are questions coming up confavored good size, combined with the quality stantly that cannot be ignored. Not how much can be raised to the acre always, but

T. R. Harrison.-Place this age of men back 25 years, and compare this day with more benefitted by sheep than a sandy soil. I that, and see if they did not need organizabut it must not be overstocked. Many tion more than we. They had much to farmers have gone to the salveme of breed-contend against, and were not as able to cope with opposition as we are, notwithboth constitution and size the sheep. If standing our day of "combinations" and " trusts."

Mrs. J. C. Gould.-That advance which Mr. Harrison admits has not come by iso lation, we all need this stepping stone of organization more than ever before, to bring us to the level of the world's progress. J. J. Woodman.-Speculators and cor-

porations have combined within this period, and the farmer was the last to organize. The necessity is imperative now, if not so important then.

NORVELL FARMERS' CLUB.

At a meeting held on Nov. 26, S. W. Holmes read a paper on "The experiences of the year" in which he spoke of the drouth as having caused more anxiety and greater loss than any other feature of the year, and said that it now appeared that the farmers of this section had made a mistake in sowing their wheat so late, the unfavorable weather having afforded it but a very small growth. Very little wheat was put in here intil after the 20th.

A. R. Palmer read a second paper in which he alluded to the need of a thoughtful review of the operations and experiences of the year that we may gather up and profit by its lessons; the wheat insect, the hot weather, the drouth, being the chief features. The criticism of the members of the club was asked on the following principles concerning the cultivation of the soil during a drouth. As they declined to touch them I send them on to the wider circle of the FARMEB's readers:

1. A loose and fine soil on the surface acts in some degree as a mulch. 2. Stirring the surface of the soil serves t) lessen evaporation from below and facili tates the absorption of moisture from the

3. The soil will dry out as far down as stirred, hence the cultivation should be shal-4. But if the soil has been undisturbed

for some time and is crusted over, cultiva tion will prove an injury to the growing crop. The year's experience has confirmed the idea that three stalks of corn in a hill is

enough, and the paper expressed the opin-

ion that on most of our light soils, unless well manured, two stalks were enough when planted three feet eight inches apart. Allusion was made to a fence post record. in which the kind of posts, their condition, time of setting, etc., is written down for future reference, the time when they begin to fail being added. In the discussion tamarae posts were spoken of and seemed

them to last 12 years or more. W. R. Mount believes we plant too much corn in a hill; has noticed that a hill having but one stalk always bears a good ear even

to have few friends, though some had known

in a dry year like the present. W. F. Jones would put in plenty of seed and then thin out, as if we get a good stand of corn we are nearly sure of a crop. From the following experiment, Wilder Bancroft had learned that it is not best to

sell wheat at 70 cents when pork brings four

cents alive: Seventeen bushels o very poor

pigs, which were weighed before and after the feeding. It lasted them eight days, organized to impair all the moral interests | during which time they had nothing else except thin dishwater. Their gain in weight was 324 lbs. This at four cents a can be more economically performed than pound would give 76 cents per bushel for the wheat.

The ladies spoke of their experience with poultry. Mrs. G. B. Rhead had had better success in hatching chicks when the eggs were sprinkled every few days with warm water

Mrs. J. G. Palmer had been advised to dry and save all egg shells during summer and feed them to the hens in winter, to cook potato parings and other wastes of the kitchen for the fowls, and to warm all their food and drink in cold weather.

Mrs. Bancroft liked to feed warm milk, scraps from the table, and meat-the more meat the more eggs.

Mrs. R. D. Palmer's 30 fowls had furnished 200 dozen eggs during the year. The value of the eggs and the fowls sold was ganization as this exists, it cultivates a dis- over \$1 per fowl, not including some 25 fowls furnished for the home table.

Mrs. Rhead and Mrs. Mount voiced a sentiment which others had partially expressed, that the great lesson of the year is our dependence upon God. Man may plan and labor, but without rain and fitting weather his efforts will be of little avail. A. R. P.

SOILING STOCK.

ROSELAND, Cook Co., Ill., Nov. 26

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I am a reader of your valuable paper which suits me only for a few things.
While here around Chicago land is high in price, consequently farms are small. Cows don't pay, they say, because it takes two pasture a cow well. Now, milk and butter are high in price around here and manure is worth \$1 a load. Would any of your readers be kind enough to give their experience in soiling? also, how to apply liquid manure to the plants or to the gras and how far one acre of ensilage will go to keep a cow? Is it good for horses if it looks green or brown when it is taken out the IRA VAN SOEST.

It is very doubtful if any farmer in this State has given solling a thorough test or can speak from actual experience of the value of this method of caring for stock. In Europe it is quite generally followed. The conditions there are dear land and chean labor. In this country the conditions could be made to pay under present conditions is a problem which can only be solved by experiment. If land is worth \$50 per acre in your neighborhood, it will probably pay best to get more land than to soil v ur stock. But when land costs from \$100 upwards per acre perhaps extra labor would be cheaper than purchasing more land. In soiling you get the full advantage of everything that you can raise on your meadows, as they are not trampled down or injured in any way by the stock. Then you can feed so as to secure the best results and at the same time prevent loss from wastage.

As to ensilage it offers better results to the American dairy farmer than soiling, as the labor required in caring and feeding with this system is much less. In this State the system of preserving green fodder in a silo has not progressed beyond the experimental stage; but the experience o those who have tested it is largely in its favor. Perhaps the following extracts from a report made by Prof. Samuel Johnson, of the State Agricultural College, will give our correspondent an idea of what he can do with a silo: and the value of ensilage:

CORN FODDER GROWN FOR ESILAGE AND

FOR FODDER. The land upon which it was grown was sandy loam. Bailey's ensilage corn and Chester county corn were grown on the same plat in rows four feet apart, dropped in drills and covered with hoes. It was cultivated four times with a one-horse double-shovel cultivator. It attained a large growth, had a few ears, and had become a little brown at the butts of the stalks when cutting was commenced September 12. The filling of the silo being finished September 15, it was covered September 16 and weight ed with 100 pounds of stone to the square

"The area of corn put in the silo was 211 rods, yielding 46,763 pounds. The fodder was grown on an area of 64 rods, yielding when dried, 4,350 pour would make the weight of ensilage This grown on one square rod 221 pounds, or The yield or pounds per acre. dried corn fodder per rod was 68 pounds and 10,880 pounds to the acre. In other words, 31/4 pounds of ensilage makes one ound of dried fodder.

The weight of corn in silo-weighed as put in Sept., 12, 13, 14, 15-51,433 pounds. The silo was opened December 15 and each load taken out was carefully weighed and and a record kept. Finished the feeding April 1, but a few cubic feet of the ensilage left in the silo at this writing. June 8, seems, after the surface is removed, in a good state of preservation. The number of pounds weighed out was 44,315. This indicates a loss of 7,118 pounds or about 15 per cent. I estimate the loss in weight of the fodder corn by drying out in the barn about the same as ordinary hay, from 15 to 25 per cent.
"The analysis of the fodder corn shows

a large per cent of water, although the fall has been quite favorable for curing thorou ly. I have always found difficulty in dry-ing corn fodder so that it could be stored without injury in large quantities. Here is one advantage of storing in a silo: If the work has been properly attended to, cover and weig on, you may be quite certain that the will come out in good shape. You will weved the vexation of watching and turning your fodder, binding and unbinding, and seeking out new devices to prevent the fodder corn from moulding,

were ground and tolled and fed dry to 21 which it is so likely to do. I am inclined to believe that green corn can be cut and placed in the silo at as little cost as the fodder can be cut, dried and passed through the cutting box before feeding; and this, too, at a season of the year when the work

in the winter. SILOS.

"I need only to add to my former report on this point that experience confirms the statement then made that any material may be used in the construction of sites that will exclude the air: that it is better to have several silos, or divisions, rather than a very large one; that we thing with stone, barrels of earth, or sacks of grain is likely to be more satisfactory than a screw, which may not receive attention at the right time; and that the silo is one of the most economica methods of providing shelter for fodder. In no way, perhaps, can the same equivalent in dried fodder be secured with so little expense. Several siles were built in the State last year of wood, and I have yet to learn that

any one of them has proven a failure. "The results of the experiment, as far as comparing ensilage with dried fodder corn, show that when ensilage was substitued for fodder corn in the second period, there was increase in the weight of the cows and in the milk yield from Nos. 6, 7, and 8, while while No. 9 shows an increase in weight, but a shrinkage in milk yield. I should here say that the corn fodder was of good quality, and the cows were fed what they would eat clean. It will be noticed that the daily ration of corn fodder equals in weight nearly one-third of daily ens am confirmed in the belief that three tons of the ensilage is equal in feeding value to one ton of hay. The yield of ensilage corn was eighteen tons per acre, equivalent in feeding value in a combined ration to six tons of hay. Ensilage means the growing of an equivalent to six or ten tons of hay per acre. Admit, only, that three pounds of ensilage will take the place of one pound of hay in a mixed cattle ration, even then, if animals fed with it thrive, are healthy, and present a general appearance much like that resulting from grass feeding, coming out, after four or five months' confinement, with sleek coats, without much, if any, loss of weight, and with no more shrinkage of milk yield than we ought reasonably to expect as the time from calving increases, we must con-clude that there is some virtue in fodder prepared in this manner. Claim only this. and is it not a profitable and a practical method of securing large yields of corn, sorghum, and other forage crops; and preparing them for convenient and economical

It is not too much to say that with the sile the number of head of stock carried on a farm can be doubled. Those who are using silos claim a good deal more for them than this. The reports given are nearly all from those who have filled their silos with are nearly reversed -it is energy land and cornform? It is new of one stock dear labor. Soiling cattle entails a large man who fills his with clover and regards amount of additional labor, and whether it it as the cheapest and most effective way of wet weather, and the cattle relish it even better in this shape than if made into hay. Perhaps some of the readers of the FARMER will favor us with their experience on the points inquired about by our correspondent.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The winter meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held at East Saginaw last week, with about 50 delegates and visitors present. The work of the Society begun on Tuesday morning, with addresses by the President and Secretary, Hon, T. T. Lyon and C. W. Garfield. The regular programme was then carried out. a number of short and interesting papers on horticultural subjects being presented. The discussions on these were, as usual, the most really valuable feature of the meeting, embracing the varied experiences of observing men, on various conditions of soil and location. One of the interesting features of the exhibit of fruits was C. P. Peffer's display of new and little known varieties of apples. Mr. Peffer came from Peewaukee, Wis., to make his exhibit. H. H. Hayes, of Tallmadge, showed some fine Niagara grapes, and G. W. Sorter, of Kingston, and S. M. Pearsall, of Grand Rapids, also showed some good fruits. The annual election resulted in reseating the old officials: T. T. Lyon as president; C. W. Garfield, secretary; S. M. Pearsall, treasurer; and E. H. Scott, of Ann Arbor, and E. C. Reid, of Allegan, as members of the executive board. The afternoon of the second day was spent in joint session with the State Beekeepers' Society, when the interdependence of horticulture and apiculture was discussed.

He "Downs" the Cther Fellow.

to the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I saw in a recent issue of the FARMER the ecount of a crop of hay and clover seed which I think we can down. We cut from 5¼ acres of ground thirteen loads of hay, one of which was sold for \$7, and had the entire crop been for sale would have brought same figure. Then cut for seed and threshed 261/4 bushels of as fine quality as was ever raised in Michigan, worth \$4 75 in

this market. Next! South Bay City, Mich.

Advanced Merino Sheep Register.

There will be a meeting of American Merino sheep breeders at the Whitcomb House, Rochester, N. Y., on Monday even. ing, Dec. 19th, 1887, to consider the subject of advanced registration and standard rank for Merinos. All are invited. The call is signed by Spencer D. Short, C. R. Case, C. H. P.chmond, W. W. Ray, John P. Ray Jonn S. Beecher, D. O. Pierpont, P. R. Reed, M. L. Taft, L'onel Sherwood,

NATIONAL TRUTTING ASSOCIA-TION.

The Board of R view of the National Trotting Association met in New York City last week. They took action on 112 cases, and the balance were postponed till May next, when the Board meets at Chicago. The most notable, case before the Board was that of Wm. McGuigan, of this State, who was expelled twelve years ago for being a party to the famous "ringing" campaign with Small Hopes, which resulted in the expulsion ot the horse and all concerned. The la e W. H. Vanderbilt afterwards bought Small Hopes, and several attempts were made to remove the penalty, but without result. While Vanderbilt owned the horse he drove h'm and Lady Mick a mile to wagon in the best time made up to that date-namely, 2:33 McGaigan drove the horse in the "ringing" campaign, and afterwards made a boast of the successful manner in which he and the owners of the horse, Jackson parties, "did up" the people who were green enough to put money in a pool-box on a horse race. He has at last been reinstated, and can now be pointed out as a case where the most barefaced fraud has been condoned, and the party placed in a position where he can repeat it. We regard his reinstatement as a very serious error on the part of the Board, and one likely to bear fruit in the encourage aent it holds out to dishonest owners and drivers to take the chances of being reinstated if they are caught in their dishonest practices.

10 START A NEW FAMILY OF HORSES.

Senator Palmer, of Michigan, thinks there is a place for a new family of horses differing in some respects from any known at present. He has fixed the standard of the horse he thinks would fill a popular want, and is now thinking out a system of breeding which he believes will secure it. He has determined to test the result of breeding pure Arabian stallions to choice specimens of Percheron mares. Waen he has secured animals of the type desired he will interbreed them to fix it. Mr. E. W. Cottrell, who is well known to many of our readers in connection with improved stock, and a man of considerable experience, has been sent by the Senator to France. There he will purchase thirty or forty Percheron stallions and mares of the best type. Mr. Cottrell will then consult M. Charles Du Hays, the head of the Bureau of Hippognes in the Department of Agriculture in France, as to the best method of transporting Arabian horses from Damascus to Marseilles, and if he receives encouraging information, will go to Damascus and purchase five fullblooded Arabian hor-es and bring them to Detroit. Nothing but the choicest animals obtainable will be brought back, and the results of a practical test of the Senator's ideas of breeding will be watched with in terest.

"Agricultural Hoss Trots."

We fear that there are some who enter tain too strong a prejudice against the indulgence of horse trotting at fairs. Wnile we are ready to admit that there are somesides to the case, and with one side continually brought to the attention of the public, it seems to be very much like the case being tried by a country justice, who, on hearing the side of the plaintiff, declared that "he had got his case." With the constant objections to horse trotting at fairs people have come to look upon it as a monstrous evil, and this is especially the case with those farmers who are exhibitors in other classes, such as fruits, vegetables live stock, etc. It is said that horse trotting keeps the better class of the com munity away, and that the money paid for horses is out of proportion to that paid for other animals and farm products. Now how is it with regard to the real attractions of the fair? The pens are filled with cattle. sheep, swine and poultry; the buildings with such specimens of fruits, grains, vege tables, articles of antiquity, art and domestic manufactures. Viewing all these is a surging and ever moving crowd of humanity, composed of all grades and classes of society, men of all trades and professions. Let it be announced that the races are to commence, and the attention of nearly the entire crowd is turned immediately to the races and its result. We know whereof we speak. Now regarding the horses: in many cases but little money is actually drawn from the society for the reason that for every horse that enters the races a fee of one-tenth the amount of the purse must be

Now take the case of farmers, for meritorious varieties of apples. The premium is-say one dollar, and a producer desires to enter twenty varieties of apples. Applying the same rule of entrance fee, he would be compelled to pay two dollars for the privilege of competing for one. If farmers were compelled to pay for entrance of articles one-tenth the amount of the prize to be obtained, agricultural fairs would soon be a thing of the past, because there would be no exhibitors. But with the horsemen the rule becomes imperative, and it is fre quently the case that with purses aggregating one thousand dollars, the actual cost to the society is not more than one or two hundred dollars. And, however much the attempt may be made to disguise the fact. there is no question but that the extra attendance drawn to see the horse trotting very much more than pays the entire bill. We have seen team after team, carriages with ladies and gentlemen, drive upon the grounds to witness trotting, not leaving their carriages for any other attraction. We say again that the question is not wholly one-sided. - Germantown Telegraph.

BOWERMAN BROTHERS, of Lexington, Ky. had one of their stables burned on Wednes day night of last week, in which were five valuable horses. One was a stallion by Red Wilkes, out of a mare by Mambrino Patchen, and another a filly by Wedgewood. The total loss is estimuted at \$8,000. The fire was of incendiary origin, having been started in three places.

Horse Gossip.

THERE are five members of t Clydesdale Association in Michiga PATRON'S service fee has been placed at

staller in the world.

MR. M. W. NICHOLLS, o' Plainwell, Allegan County, has brought into that neighborhood from Stratford, Ontario, a young Clydesdate

MR. C. E. WAKEMAN, of Pontiac, has sold half interest in his six months' old colt by Sultan, dam by Golden Bow, to M. Predmore of Fenton, Genesee County. The colt is said to be quite promising.

S A BROWNE & Co., of the Kalamazo Stock Farm, have sold to J. S. Dorr, Ottawa Ill., the colt Endorser, by Empire 2378, dam Flora, by the Kendall horse, a son of Vermont Hero 141; 2d dam by a son of Champion 807

The good do not always die young. Her is Green Mountain Maid, the greatest producer of trotters, now 25 years old, with a wean ling at her side valued at \$8,000. From this it may be reasoned that she is improving

FARRELL & GODFREY, of Parma, this State, have sold the grey mare Hattie H., sired by Louis Napoleon, dam by Mambrino Chief, to Flint party. The mare is now four years old, and with her breeding should be a valuable brood mare, even if she does not develop extraordinary speed.

THE stock of Pilot Medium, the son o Happy Medium, owned by Mr. Walter Clark. of Battle Creek, appears to be in demand among barsemen. Mr. Clark is reported to have recently sold to Ohio parties the bay earling colt Kingman, by Pilot Medium, dam by Daniel Lambert; the bay two-year-old filly Jennie R., by Pilot Medium. dam by Magna Charta; the bay yearling Magna Maid. sister to Jennie R , and the gray two-year old Anna V., by Pilot Medium, dam by Daniel Lambert.

Ar the Say District track, San Francisco Cal., on November 16th, Mr. Marvin, Senator Stanford s trainer, trotted two Palo Alto representatives for records to rule. Whips, bay stallion, by Electioneer, dam Lizzie Whips thoroughbred), by Enquirer, from Grand Duchess, by Vandal, covered a mile in 2:2714, and Carlisle, a three year-old by Piedmont, dam Ida Belle, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, trotted a mile in 2:28%. This must be a mistake, or the theory of the horse editor of the Breeders' Gazette that a colt from a thoroughbred dam is never a trotter is a little "off. But most theories are when confronted with facts.

Che Farm.

Feeding Rough Feed.

J. M. Stahl, in the Indiana Farmer. writing about using the rough feed on the farm, says:

I occasionally read some truly startling reports of the gain from cutting stover. Cutting cannot add anything to the feed. You have just as many pounds of hay after you have cut it as you had before, and its chemical composition is the same. Nor do I think that in cutting corn fodder the gain from getting the animals to eat the fodder up cleaner will compensate for cutting. When the fodder is fed properly, not so fed that the animals trample it under their feet and deposit their droppings on it or their times undesirable features connected with feeding ground, they will eat all of the fodthe same, we also assert that there are two der except the butts of the stalks. A good part of these butts they will eat if cut into bits; but the butts have so little feed value. being composed mostly of woody fibre, that the gain will be poor pay for the labor of

cutting the feed. It does not follow from this, however that it does not pay to cut stover. It is not what an animal eats, but what it digests that determines the profit or loss. Cutting the food may so aid digestion as to make the cutting very profitable. On this point, the best evidence is to the effect that wher the cutting is preliminary to other judicious manipulations of the feed, that it is nearly always profitable; but that when cutting is all and ends all, whether or not it is profitable is a problem. Thus, feed is best digested when the grain and stover are well mixed together in the animal's stomach. They must be masticated together; and the admixture is most thorough when the stover is cut and the grain ground, and both moistened just enough to make them adhere to each other, and well mixed before they are fed. This manner of feeding gets all possible of the feeding value of both grain and stover. It is a fair problem whether or not it pays to grind grain to feed it alone; in fact, often when it is fed alone the grinding does more harm than good. So it is with cutting stover; it may be a fair problem whether it will pay to cut it when it is to be fed alone. But when feed is as scarce as now, the fact should be kept in mind that the most is got from a certain amount of feed by grinding the grain and cutting the stover, and mixing them well together be-

fore they are fed. There is nothing doubtful, however, about the profitableness of so feeding stover that none is lost bodily. Feeding "roughness" on the ground stamps a man as behind the times. There are doubtless seasons when some men are justified in turning their cattle on the strawstacks. The need of their land for manure is not, however, a sufficient excuse for this: for the straw would be almost as valuable for manure after it had passed through the animals as before. But sometimes a man has more stover than stock, and straw will not sell for enough to make fair wages for handling it. Not so this year, and therefore we must not turn the animals to the stacks. Hay, straw and fodder may be fed from racks. This is a great saving over throwing the feed on the ground, but I have found pole mangers better than racks. With the pole mangers there is no wasie, the animals feed with greater ease (the comfort of the animal is of too much importance to be disregarded) and there is no danger of the animals getting

chaff or see is in their eyes. I make the pole mangers four feet wide and as long as my poles will allow. Notch them just enough to keep them from rolling and pin dewn the upper course. The mangers should be made about two feet deep A pole is pinned over the middle of the manger. The cattle can eat from both side manger. The cattle can eat from both sides. It can be taken down and built up again in nf'een minutes.

What of the Potato?

The potato as a natural vegetable product merican is a monstrosity. It is simply a mass of tesque and irregular ways, so that protuberances of greater or less size, puffed up into \$:00. B. then he is greatest trotting-bred singular forms, make up the structure. The potzto, viewed as an article of food, has few just from the hot oven, with the pleasant aroma rising with the liberated steam as the outer covering is removed, and with crumbling, snowy-white starch granules falling upon the plate at the breakfast table? But nature never intended that it should subserve a higher purpose in human alimentation than one which is strictly secondary. The high purpose of foods is two-fold: first to maintain animal warmth; second, to supply the needed amount of energy which every-day labor demands. The waste of the body which is constantly occurring, sleeping or waking, must be met by a supply of food which contains the chemical principles fitted to replenish and sustain the pody. The element nitrogen is the important agent in foods which supplies force or insignificant quantities. It is capable of but it cannot be regarded as a carbonaceous food of high value.

The only people in the world who have fallen into the grievous error of striving to subsist almost entirely upon potatoes, are the Irish. It cannot be doubted that nearly or quite all the ids that trouble unhappy Ireland are due to the humble potato. The Irish are the meanest fed people living in a it not to drink a great deal of water, especcivilized land of which we have any knowledge; they are in a condition of semi-starvation, even when in their highest pros-

Every visitor in freland is struck with the 'pot-pellied" appearance of the natives, nen and women. This abnormal distention of the abdominal walls is due to the enormous amount of potatoes which they are called upon to consume in order to maintain a tolerable degree of health. If this people would quit the cultivation of the potato, and supply its place with cereal grains, Ireland would soon become a happy and prosperous nation.

The Irish problem is regarded by English statesmen as an exceedingly intricate one. It is certainly of a nature which cannot be solved by angry debates in Parliament or by ministerial changes. But if the English landowners will take the trouble to visit Ireland, and remain long enough to change its soil production from potatoes to cereal grains, Irish riots and discontent will soon

Half-starved men and women can never be happy, and an exclusive diet of potatoes, no matter how large the quantity used, will only serve to maintain people in a feeble, hulf-starved, revolutionary, quarrelsome condition .- Popular Science News.

A Great Cheese Show

There are few who realize on what an enural Society at Kilmarnock, October 29th. there were nearly 700 entries-no less than 36 competitors coming forward with lot of one ton each. The number competing in the half-ton classes we do not see, but the grain, and especially of corn, are aggravated aggregate collection consisted of 15,000 by pouring into the overloaded stomach a cheeses, reaching a gross weight of over 600 mass of ice-cold later. There is heat tons, and representing a mon-y value stated enough inside to seem to require this cold at £36,000, or about \$180,000! In quality the average standard is said to have been very high. It is a cheese fair as well as show, but trade was rather dull and prices not equal to anticipation of sellers, ranging from 56 to 62 shillings per cwt. for Dunlop cheese: about 65 shillings for Cheddar, and 70 shillings for Stilton. American cheese was selling at same date in Liverpool at an average of 58s. per cwt. (112 lbs.)

Too Yellow for the Judges.

The N. Y. World tells the following: Mrs. Senator Sherman, in addition to being one of the best read and most highly accomplished society women of the capital, is a thorough housekeeper, and she understands cooking almost as well as the chef of the White House. At her home in Mansfield, O., she keeps some fine Jersey cows, and her butter is made after her own directions. Not long ago she sent a roll of this butter to the county fair of Richland County, in which Mansfield is situated; and in order that no favoritism might be shown on account of the butter coming from the wife of Senator Sherman she did not allow any name to be attached to her exhibit. The judges awarded the premium to another party, and they passed over the butter of Mrs. Sherman on the ground that the rich yellow shown in it could not have been produced except by artificial means. Mrs. Sherman was somewhat indignant at the suspicion, and sent, I am told, a slice of the butter to each of the judges, with her compliments. The cream of which it was made was so rich that it was as yellow as the gold of Ophir.

Handling Seed Potatoes.

w. W. Tracy, of this city, in the Rural

New Yorker, says: "A great many experiences, rather than tests made for the special purpose, have convinced me that potatoes are greatly injured for seed purposes by sprouting. In one case a few tubers of a new sort were put in a bed and sprouted like sweet potatoes, and I think I got five sets of plants, but, whatever the number, the first plants were materially the best and yielded the nost. When the potatoes are dug they are not allowed to lie in the sun more than two hours, after which they are put in a pit covered with straw or cornstalks for a few days, and then they are covered with boards and earth, the ends of the pit being left open. Later on the ends are closed and a very small amount of ventilation is afforded by means of a wisp of straw which extends up through the center to the open air. Care should be taken to have a space of at least eight inches (better 12) between the top of he potators and the covering of the pit, which should be five by eight or ten feetnot larger. The first covering of six inches of soil is not put on until danger of frost makes it necessary, and the remaining coverings are added as the weather demnads.

There is first a pole oporting a pring of boards, then six toches of au , inches of strawy manure, six inches of soil, starch granules grouped together in gro. then eight inches of manure. A straw ventilator is left in.

Prickly Comfrey.

nutrient principles to recommend it, but as of character and respectability recommenda table luxury it is highly esteemed in all ing prickly comfrey to the attention of their lands where it has been introduced. What readers. It is a plant that deserves no s more appetizing than a healthy potato other attention than to destroy it as a bad weed wherever it may be found. Cattle do not like it, and if eaten unfavorable results follow. It is not a great cropper unless in very rich land that would be far more profitable if devoted to some other crop.

frey upon a rather large scale a few years cold the milk is kept at the proper tempera quite elated over the prospect, is now thoroughly disgusted with it, and is diligently trying to exterminate it from his land, which is not an easy thing to do.

Whenever we see this weed recommended as a forage plant, we cannot help wondering if the writer has a lot of plants he wishes to find market for.

We have been three years in utterly destroying a few bunches of this plant which energy, and this the potato holds only in a former owner had introduced into our garden as an experiment. It sprouts from supplying warmth to a considerable extent, the roots like horseradish, and is as near a "live-forever" as any plant we know of. -N. E. Farmer.

Water for Fattening Animals.

The American Cultivator bids farmers beerve the requirements for water for milch cows and fattening animals, saying:

The instinct of a fattening animal teaches ially when both weather and water are cold. As the amount of fat increases beyond a certain limit, nervous force decreases in proportion. Instead of being restless and uneasy from hunger, there is a quiet laziness that the feeder likes to see. In this con dition there is far less waste of moisture from the system by evaporation than the 8 is when an animal is thin in flesh. There is besides in the fattening animal a gradual hardening of the flesh, caused by the substitution of fat for water in the system, which is what causes the superior richness and high flavor of well-fattened meat. It has not only more fat, but proportionably also a great deal less of water, than lear from poorly fattened animals.

These facts explain some results of feeding that have often puzzled farmers and others. They find that well-fed stock while fattening rapidly do not want much drink. even on dry f ed. When t'ey are given p impkins, roots or silage in cool weather. they scarcely drink at all, often passing several days without showing any with to visit the watering-trough. If a highly grain-ted animal shows signs of thirst, the fact is generally evidence that it has had an over-feed, which has caused a fever and de rangement of digestion. If this is the case much care should be taken to prevent the animal from drinking too much, especially of very cold water. It is cruel and bad policy also to withhold all water, and quite ormous scale these exhibitions are some as much so to allow the suffering beast to times made in Great Britain. Thus at the drink its fill. Its instincts in this deranged cheese show held by the Ayrshire Agricul- | condition of the system are no longer a safe guide to its appetite. In fact, a beast ther needs as much restraint about its drinking habits as some men do all the time.

The heating effects of an over-ration bath, but it is none the less unwise. The result is a severe purging that debilitates the digestion more than anything else Water should be given, but in limited quantities, and warm enough to have the chill taken from it. There will probably be some diarrhea and a proportional disturbance of digestion, but there will be less than if the water is given cold, and without other limit than the deranged craving of an animal suffaring from internal fever caused by overeating.

Prevention is always better than cure We know no better means of preventing injurious drinking habits among fattening animals than always warming their drink. and then limiting the amount, giving them no more than they could drink were it given cold, If the food is green or moist little or no water will be required in cold weather. But if grain and hav are the staple rations give always rather less warm water than the animal wants. In this way it can be gradu. ally educated to require less drink, and at the same time materially improve its fat tening. The judicious feeder can tell a good deal by the character of the excrement In cold weather on dry feed it should be always rather more solid than that from store animals of the same kind. If at any time it becomes thin and watery, the fact sho vs the animal is suffering from gastric derangement, from either excess of feed, or too much cold water, or both combined.

Ranching in South America.

In 1885 there were 41.000,000 sheep in the United States, 72,000,000 in Australia, and 100,000,000 in the Argentine Republic. We have two-thirds of a sheep to every inhabi tant; in the Argentine Republic there are twenty-five sheep, and in Uruguay forty sheep, to every man, woman and child. We have 40,000,000 of horned cattle to a population of 60,000,000: the Argentine Republic and Uruguay have 38,000,000 of cattle to a population of 4,500,000. In Uruguay, with population of 500,000 souls, there are 3,000,000 of cattle, 20,000,000 of sheep, 2,-000,000 horses, or 60 head of stock for each man, woman and child. Fifteen million dollars have been invested in wire fences in Uruguay alone, and more than wice as much in the Argentine Republic. In either of these countries a cow can be bought for \$5, a steer fattene i for the mar ket for \$10 or \$12, a pair of oxen for \$25 a sheep for 50 or 60 cents, an ordinary working herse for \$8 or \$10 and a roadster for \$25, a mule for \$15, and a mare for whatever her hide will bring. Mares are never broken to saddle or harness, but are allowed to run wild in the pastures from the time they are foaled until they cease to be of value for breeding, when they are driven to the saledros or slaughter houses and killed for their hides. A man who would use a mare under the saddle or before a wagon would be considered of unsound mind. There is a superstition against it. - Harper's Mag

Agricultural Items.

NEXT year the word "fat" will be omitted from the title of the annual show of live stock at Chicago: it will be the "Stock Show,'

NEW YORK tobacconists have purchased We are sorry to see agricultural journals 10,000 acres of tobacco lands in West Florida. They have sent to Sumatra and Cuba for the

> THERE is a chance for inventive genius t experiment in the manufacture of an appar atus for warming water for stock in winter which shall be safe, cheap, durable and con

FALL-MADE butter is always preferred t A reader of the Farmer, who tested com- that of summer, because the weather being ago in Massachusetts, and for a time was | ture to raise the cream in the best condition making butter of great solidity, and the grasses that start after the fall rains give it a fine flavor.

> At the Ontario Agricultural College, an experiment in feeding 18 head of store cattle with 12 pounds of hay, 35 pounds of turnips and nine pounds of wheat bran per head daily. and also the same amount of hay and roots but with different kinds of grain, resulted in the lowest cost of production on the bran ration.

> A FRENCH experimenter save the yield of milk from cows is in direct proportion to the quantity of water they drink. Cows which drink less than 27 quarts per day he says are necessarily poor cows. Such cows give from five to seven quarts of milk daily, while those that drink 50 quarts of water are excellent

A CORRESPONDENT of the American Cultive tor says: "I do not believe that any colt was ever foaled vicious or balky. The general heory is that you must compel a coit to do everything as it comes along, and if he does not do it, he is considered sulky or balky or vicious, when in reality he does not understand what is wanted of him any more than loes an untaught child know about geometry

THE Country Gentleman, after remarking that the late George Geddes believed it cheap er to renew the siding of farm buildings than to cover them with paint as a preservative, says it is still more economical to so ak lum er for such purposes in crude petroleum. A gallon will cover 100 square feet and can be applied rapidly with a whitewash brush, and it will preserve the boards for more than wice their usual time.

THE American Cultivator says the import ance of raising crops is well understood by armers; but comparatively few know that quite as much often depends upon judicious otation of manures. The different kinds vary greatly in their constituent elements, and if applied successively in large amounts, they may leave the soil surcharged with some kinds of plant food while deficient in others. This often happens where grain is largely grown for sale ins ead of being fed upon the arm. In all old wheat-growing sections, no natter how well the land is kept up in other respects there is pretty sure to be deficiency n phosphate of lime. When the wheat fails from this cause a dressing of 200 pounds per acre of superphosphate brings good crops for a number of years. Most arnyard manure is deficient in phosp.:ate of me. It is especially liable to be so whe tock is fed on corn

The way to make money is to save it Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most economical edicine to buy, as it is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Do not take any other preparation if you have decided to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Che Poultry Bard.

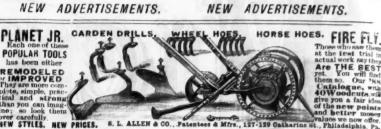
Incubator Chicks

At Hammonton, N. J., over 60 person are engaged in raising broilers for city markets and they have got the business "down fine." One of the parties engaged writes to the Rural New Yorker some of the requis ties of the business. He says:

Success or failure in hatching and raising proilers depends upon the beginning of the work, and the first consideration is the egg; for the success of the enterprise depends upon the kinds of eggs used. No poultryman can afford to provide suitable eggs for incubators (or hens either) at regular market prices, as more labor is involved and more care bestowed, as follows: The fowls must be correctly mated: the cocks must be pure and in no manner related to the hens: pullets must not be less than 10 months old, and be mated with cocks not under 18 months old, while hens should be mated with a young cock not over 13 months old. The eggs must be laid in a warm house, where they cannot become chiled; they must be collected frequently, in order to prevent exposure to cold, if there is danger of such; they must be sent to the custom r be shipped in egg crates that will insure protection from cold while on the journey; they must be uniform, no very small eggs, double-yolked eggs or ill-shaped eggs to be allowed. The cocks must be active and vigorous. If they are of a large breed they should be mated with only 10 hens, but if they are medium-sized, or small, they may be mated with 12 or 15 hens each.

The feeding of the hens, and the manner in which they are kept, are very important. A hen used for a breeder and one used for market should be fed differently. A laying hen needs no carbonaceous food other than barely sufficient to provide for the warmth of her body; and if she is kept in a building warmed artificially she will want but little grain, as the carbon for the yolk will be provided in sufficient quantities in all should be as nitrogenous as possible. Unis always a good indication in a hen. Eggs will eat and not get too fat. The Brahmas from a hen in moderate condition, fed on if over-fed, will get too fat and stop laying food rich in nitrogen, and full of activity. We have known four pounds of fat to be always hatch well. The proof of this is taken off a single Brahma hen. A neigh seen in the case of the hen that steals her bor has produced an excellent laying fowl nest, for she hunts for her food, and is ac- by crossing a Langshan rooster on White tive and not too fat. Her eggs hatch well Leghorn hens. Birds produced from this because the chicks within are produced by cross are slightly larger than Leghorns, with vigorous parents, and all the chicks have the smaller combs and bluish legs. They are same vitality, while the eggs we place un- white with black feathers on the neck and der a sitting hen are of all sorts and from wings. The pullets lay at six months old, a'l kin is of parents, some hatching well giving white, shapely enga-

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while others do not. It is not necessary to use eggs from hens running at large, but they must be from hens kept exercised and n good breeding condition

NINE-TENTHS of the failures to secur good hatches in winter are due to inferio

IF you do not wish to waste food, giv the fowls no food for 24 hours before they are to be killed.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Kansas Farm er save. "For general use, for meat and eggs the year round. I have no doubt Brab mas, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes are among the best; they are all hardy, prolific layers, and make fine poultry when dressed They have yellow l-g+ and yellow skin. which are demanded in our markets.

ONE of the chief industries of Hammon to, N. J., is the raising of broilers fo the city market. There is over half a mile in as fresh condition as possible; they must | of broiler houses. The first consideration is the eggs, on which success or failure de pends, for of course the chicks are all hatch ed in incubators. They pay 60 cents per dozen for eggs provided especially for the

> IF the premises are kept uniformly clean; if the fowl-houses are not overcrowded, and are well ventilated; if the stock is fed indiciously with sound and varied food: if the birds are kept free from lice and are housed comfortably in cold and bad weather, and pure fresh water is furnished them at all times, there will be little or no disease about and poultry will be profitable upon the farm.

THE Rural New Yorker says: "For eggs we are convinced that for this climate White Leghorns will give us the greatest kinds of food. The food of a laying hen weight of eggs the year round, and, if kept warm and clean, will prove the best winter der no conditions must she become fat. layers. The egg of a Dorking will average Hence chopped clover (steeped), meat, and as large as that of a Leghorn, and they will milk, with only a small allowance of wheat, lay as many in hot weather. But they can makes the best food, the wheat to be so not stand our winters as well. Leghorns given that she must work for it. Scratching and Dorkings will stand all the food they

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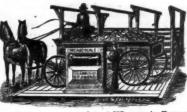
Every farmer should have the means of weightns nis produce before he sells it, and also what he buys As a matter of economy there is nothing that will pay him better. The high price of scales prevents many com providing themselves with them, and hey are thus at the mere v of every dishonest party they may do business wit . One of the very best makes of scales now on the market are those mar ufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the FARKER we have ayranged with that company to supply orders sent brough us at a great reduction. The prices are so ow that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, post, vool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost.

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cago without extra charge. Every scale will be rfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the inufacturers, and the prices above are only one saif or one-third the usual prices for the same arti cle. To get the scales at above prices of cours he money must be sent to us, and the sender must ecome a subscriber to the FARMER. Address all orders to

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Corticultural.

A NEW DISEASE OF THE GRAPE.

in the report of the Department of Agriture for 1856 there is a history and decoption of a new disease of the grape, Anthracnose (Sphaceloma ampelinum, De By) with suggestions as to remedial agents, which, as the disease has appeared in this State, will be of interest to our grape growers. The report says:

In so far as we have any evidence, this is a comparatively new disease in this country, ! and one which is likely to seriously affect the grape interests in the middle and central States, if not held in check by prompt sed over a wide extent of territory. Specimens exhibiting this disease were received at the Department the past season from South Carolina, M chigan, Illinois, Delaware and New Jersey. Prof. T. J. Burrill, of Champaign, Ill, first observed it in central Illinois in 1881, and afterwards in many localities in that State; also in Indiana, near Indianapolis: in Michigan, at Lansing: in Ohio, at Cleveland. All the samples reselved affected with this disease were of white or light-colored varieties. The berries of the Elvir , in one instance, were entirely destroyed by it.

in Europe it has been known for many years, and has received various names, as Charbon," "Brenner," Schwarze pulverized lime. Brenner," "Pech." etc., but that which has come into most general use is "Anthracnose," derived from the two Greek words for "coal" and "disease."

Anthracnose, like the Black-Rot, is eaused by a minute fungus, the habit of which, however, is radically different from the fungus of that disease, as are also the external changes which it induces. All the green parts of the vine are subject to its tion until the close of the growing season, and, when very abundant, the injury occasioned to the young shoots is quite as serious as its action on the fruit.

The external characters of Anthracnose are determined by the growth of a special very finely powdered. fungus, as has been demonstrated by inocuations or so wings of the fungus spores upon bealthy shoots and berries.

On the Shoots .- There first appear minute or corroded, so deeply sometimes as to reach the pith.

On the Leanes. - The action of the fungus on the leaves is similar to that muon the stems, and it is certainly very evident that where the diseased spots are numerous and these remedies a thorough trial, both to de- with sand to almost any required thickness the development of the fungus proceeds termine their value and quickness of action. by this means, and quite rapidly. thout interruption both shoots and eaves must succumb to the parasite. The intensity of the disease upon the shoots may cause the destruction of the young leaves even when the latter are not directly attacked.

Previous to the bursting or rupturing of the

dark border-line there often appears a wellunder the action of the disease the berries begin to wither and dry up, leaving nothing apparently but the skin and the seeds. There is no browning of the tissues of the berry, as in the case of the Black-Rot, nor does the skin shrivel, as in that disease, leaving prominent and very irregular ridges, disease are retained, imparting a striking appearance which has given rise to the local name of "Bird's eve rot." A berry may be a tacked upon one side when it is not more the seeds, which are gradually forced out by the unequal growth.

ampeliaum) doubtless belongs to the same the Black-Rot, but the several stages of its development have never been satisfactorily made out. The spores of the Sphaceloma germinate readily in water, and if these germinating spores are sown upon the green and healthy parts of the vine the characteristic spots of Anthracnose will appear in about eight days. In often-repeated experipoints where the spores were sown, and no-

The Sphaceloma grows very near the surface, and as soon as it has burst through its parts to the direct action of fungicides. fore this exposure of the mycelium and spores takes place, and consequently, here

altempt to avoid Anthracnose, Black-Rot, those varieties which are most highly prized. The kinds that usually escape the Mildew are, in some cases, the very ones those which may "resist" the latter malady may be the first to succumb to the Anthrac-

sons and in low situations or where the vineyards are poorly drained; and too heavy manuring especially with fresh stable ma- root in the generous peat, and begin to grow there is very little exudation of sugar.

for the diffusion and propagation of the ed out their branches many days the planter fungus of Anthracnose, and any appliance that shall prevent deposition of rain or dew upon the force or other pages of the vine and its inevitable coadjutor, the hardy and will secure in nunity from the disease. Inclosing the half-grown bunches of grapes in pater bags will doubtless be as useful a protection of the berries liar hoes and other implements have been against Anthracnose as from Black-Rot, and for the same reasons. This system of vine protection, excepting for the berries, is hardly practicable in vineyards of any size, and other remedies must be sought.

In districts in Europe where the vines are subject to this disease the practice is quite general to bathe or wash the vines in early spring, before the buds have commenced to expand, with a strong solution (50 per cent.) of sulphate of iron, applied with an ordinary mop or large sponge, fixed to the end of a treatment. It has already become distribu- stick two or three feet long. This washing should be done when the atmosphere is an acre. If a man should want to buy a damp, in order to prevent a too rapid evaporation of the iron solution, which other- tion, he would be lucky if he could obtain it wise might result in injury to the vine. When the young shoots have attained a length of five or six inches they receive a good dusting with the flowers of sulphur, whether the disease has at pear d on them or not. The new growth is then carefully A singular characteristic of this insect is watched, and at the first sign of the malady, that it never gives warning of its coming on the vines are again treated, this time with a marsh. The cranberry grower may go to sulphur, to which has been added one-third to one-half its bulk of powdered lime. If the progress of the disease is not checked es, and get up next morning to see the by this treatment the sulphur is omitted in | marsh look as if it were covered with miniasubsequent applications, which are of finely ture banks of fog, and the tops of the bush-

sulphate of iron, followed by heavy and fre- any closer. The light banks of fog are the quent use of sulphur or sulphur and lime, has been adhered to for several years, Anthracnose now rarely appears, or has ceased to be injurious, even in locations where before it was exceedingly destructive.

From recent experiments it appears that quicker and more positive results may be on profits that year. About the first of Noobtained with the rid of sulphate of copper. vember they are submerged underfive or six attacks from the beginning of spring vegeta- To the iron solution (500 grams to the liter of water), with which the vines are bathed fically flooded. This water is drawn off just before the buds begin to expand in the about the middle of May, and the bushes spring, sulphate of copper was added at the come to view as fresh and green as a June rate of 50 grams to the liter; and in the sul- clover field. phurings which follow add to the sulphur one-tenth its weight in sulphate of copper.

A correspondent in La Vigna Ameri- nuts, hickory nuts and pecans if wanted for caine, December, 1886, states that he treat- use in winter are to be stored in a dry cool ed his vines for Anthracnose, by liberally place. The husks of pecans do not usually washing them with the Bordeaux mixture. peel off and leave a bright and clean a surbrown spots, a little depressed in the mid- This application was made during the sea- face as the common shellbark hickory, and die, with a slightly raised dark-colored rim son of growth, for the writer goes on to say to improve their appearance the nuts may be or border. These spots increase in size, that "in a short time the disease disappear-placed inca barrel, a little sand added and elongating in direction of the strice of the ed, vegetation started up again with vigor; the barrel rolled about until the shells are bark, the central portion becomes more evi- the clusters which still remained at the time finely polished. Barrels are sometimes arof treatment took a normal development, ranged with a bearing fastened on each woody tissues beneath appear as if burned and in autumn the vines were finer than head and a crank attached to turn them by they had ever been." He had often used hand in polishing the nuts. An opening is sulphate of iron for the same disease, but made in the sides to receive the nuts and never with such a result.

It is greatly to be hoped that those hav- sliding door. Very thick-shelled pecans or ing vines subject to this disease will give hickory nuts may be readily ground down

Beginning of Cranberry Culture.

Farm and Vineyard reminds us that the Ocean Co., N. J., who discovered the possi-

Mr. Webb had only one leg, and for in the fall, and simply by packing them on the fruit. The first external manifesta- years he made a living by picking cranber- away in clean sand and storing in a cool tion of the disease is a small spot, grayish in ries in the marshes in the fall, and doing place, such as the north side of a building the center, where the cuticle of the berry has odd jobs of farm work While picking ber- or burying in a dry spot in one's garden. been destroyed, with a dark-brown border. ries on a low piece of swamp land which he When chestnuts are to be preserved either had in some way obtain a possession of in for use during the winter or for planting in 1857, he noticed that in places where sand the spring, they should be spread out upon had been washed by rains from the high a tight floor in some shady cool place where ground on the edge of the swan p, and car- they can be turned over daily for a week or ried down upon the peat bottom of the two, and at the end of this time nearly all marsh, the plants grew more luxuriantly the grubs in the nuts will have crawled out and the berries were larger, of better flavor and be found wriggling about on the floor and more plentiful. He came to the conclu-underneath. By raking the nuts to one side sion that if a few isolated patches could be the grubs may be readily swept up and so vastly improved by the accidental ming- burned. The nuts may now be assorted, all ling of two kinds of soil, an entire bcg could the damaged, weevil-infested and withered be made highly productive by a systematic ones thrown out," and only the sound and treatment of the same kind. Acting on his plump ones saved. These should be mixed belief, the next season he made the first with an equal bulk of clean sharp sand and known cultivated cranberry bog. He pul!- placed in well drained boxes of convenient ed the stumps and other foreign substances size for handling. If the nuts are desired out of his small swamp, made its peaty bot- for eating during the winter, then small tom smooth and level, and over it spread a boxes, or what is better, flower pots large covering of sand three inches deep. He cut enough to hold two to four quarts of nuts his marsh up into a number of oblong beds are preferable to those of larger size, beby means of ditches at right angles with cause a few days' supply of nuts can be than half grown; it then becomes irregular one another. Webb's neighbors watched taken out without disturbing the entire shape, the diseased part making no him at work on his bog, and the universal stock. The boxes and pots should be further development, and it sometimes hap- verdict was that the man was crazy. He stored, as we have said, where the nuts will was working with no precedent to guide be kept cool, and if frozen it will do them him, but he was an observing and persist- no harm, but if wanted for use during the ent man, and the result of his work was winter the storage pits should be so arrangthat in three years he had a beautiful marsh ed and located that they can be opened of luxuriant and well-trained bushes, bear without inconvenience during the coldest ing such a burden of cranberries, not only in size but quantity, as had never been seen or heard of before. The result of one-legged green tree will be found very convenient for John We b's experiment in cultivating this purpose. For many years we have kept cranberries soon became known, and his chestnuts in this way, and often surprised fame spread from the remotest cranberry our friends with a dish of fresh crisp-meatmarch on Cape Cod to the wild bogs of Wis- ed nuts in early spring as well as at various consin, and his name is now a household times during the winter. - Orchard and ments the disease has shown itself at the one of the richest men in southern Jersey, and all his wealth came to him through the

There are between 5,000 and 6,000 acres of New Jersey marsh under cranberry culti- the varieties of dried fruit are usually given ands of people buy the evaporated apple vation to-day, which is about one-quarter of from the locality whence they are imported. the cranberry-growing area of the United The common mode of drying is to spread States, Massachusetts and Wisconsin being the other principal growers of the fruit. A on lines in heated rooms, where they are alcranberry marsh of the present day is as lowed to shrivel slightly. They are then handsome a plat of green things growing as dipped in a lye of wood ashes and barilla, the eye could rest upon; but the rearing of to each four gallons of which a pint of oil ect to this disease than others, but if we the bushes on a new bog to the age of fruitbearing is attended with no end of care the sugar to exude through the skin, and and the Mildews by a system of selection and toil, to say nothing of the expense. pased upon this principle, we will have to Since the cultivation of cranberries assumed discard grape culture entirely, or at least the proportions of a large and important agricultural pursuit in New Jersey, three enemies, not one of which assailed the bush Malagas also take their name from the Spanin is aild state, have arisen up against itmost "susceptible" to the Black-Rot, and a grass, a bullrush and an insect. After a new marsh or swamp has been cleared, ditched and sanded, it is planted by taking cuttings or slips from old bushes and inserting one end of them in the layer of sand, on the peat soil, which is pushed closely about the slips. Cranberry slips soon take

over the marsh, but before they have reachfinds them surrounded and cheked by 'the sharp-edged, stiff-leaved, three- juare grass, persistent bullrush. The grass and the ru hes must be removed root and branch. for which purpose curious gouges, and pecudevised. These pestiferous weeds have to be constantly watched, and uprooted every week or so for two seasons, so thoroughly impregnated does the soil seem to be with their germs, and so rapidly do they develop At the end of the second year the cranberry bushes have obtained such strength and headway that they cover the ground all over emerald, and have choked the enterprising grass and rushes out of existence. It is estimated that to foster a cranberry bog to this stage of its existence costs the owner \$100 two-year-old bog, thrifty and in good condifor less than \$600 an acre.

Cranberry vines blossom at the beginning of the third season, and from that time on the grower may expect a visit from the webworm, the most dreaded enemy of the bog bed at night without having been able to discover a sign of a web-worm on his bushes drawn so, tightly together that a twine Where this treatment of the vines with | tied around them could hardly make them webs of the worm which have been constructed during the night, and are what pull the tops of the vines together. In a day or | Corinths, because they were first imported so the vines turn yellow, the blossoms drop to the ground and the owner of that marsh does not make any very large calculations feet of water with which the bogs are arti-

Gathering and Preserving Nuts. Nut gathering is yet in order. Buttersand, this being closed with a hinged flap or

The common American sweet chestnut is far more delicate as well as better flavored than any of the foreign varieties, but it is Farm and Vineyard reminds us that the beginnings of cranberry culture were made eating during the winter, probably because in 1857, by John Webb, of Forked River, few persons know how. It is not at all difficult to preserve the nuts for months and in as fresh a condition as when first gathered on the north side of a building or large ever-

discovery he made thirty years ago of the lowing description of the different sorts of

efficacy of sand in soil where the cranberry raisins and prunes: Several varieties of grapes are used in making raisins, but the different names of the bunches on platforms or suspend them flavor which the sulphur used in bleaching and a handful of salt is added. This causes makes a slight varnish on the outside of the fruit. In this way the Valencia raisin, the to suit almost everybody. Gives general favorite cooking raisin is prepared. It is shipped principally from Val-ncia, Spain. ish port, whence they are most largely sent. To the Editor:-These are made from a richer grape than the Valencia, and are dried on the vine in the sun. The grapes do not fall off when ripe, so the stem is twisted and the grapes shrivel by the evaporation of their own water. In this way the fruit keeps more freshness and bloom than in any other, and

and are the favorite table raisins. Spain is still the greatest producer of raisins, though large quantities are also raised in Turkey, and California is becoming an important locality for the projuction of this favorite fruit. The Sultana or seedless raisins are produced in Turkey. These are cured in the sun, a slight sprinkling of oil being employed, to prevent the too great evaporation of the moisture and also to assist in the preservation of the fruit when packed and shipped. The Eleme raisins are also produced in Turkey, and are used chiefly for export to distant colonies and for ships stores. As their name implies, they are packed specially for ship use from the vines of the Carabourna and Vourla districts i the bog like an immense velvety mat of Asia Minor. The greater proportion of the raisins from Smyrna are known as "Chemse," the name of an island near the mainland. These are the Turkey grapes, pure and simple, without selection, picking of stalks, or any manipulation whatever They find a ready market in eastern countries, but are the special feature of fruit trading between Turkey and German ports. There are vast districts in Persia where raisins are cultivated, but the difficulty of getting them to market is so great that it does not pay to export, consequently the are used for distilling and local purposes At the Cape of Good Hope raisins are produced which find a market chiefly in Australia. Distillation of raisins into wine is becoming quite an important business, the flavor of the dried fruit giving a very pleasant taste to the beverage. The raisins used for export are the small black Smyrna raisins. The dried fruit known to commerce as the Zante currant is a variety of raisins. It is not made from a current but from a very small grape, dried in the sun. These small raisins were at first called from the port of Corinth. Their similarity

> Prunes are dried plums. Several kinds of plums are raised expressly for drying, in France and Germany, and the wild plum of the Balkan states is also largely used for this purpose. The latter makes an inferior grade of prune, known as the Turkish prune. The fruit is dried in ovens, and for the finer grades much care is taken to preserve the full flavor of the plums, by drying them gradually. The plums are picked by hand, after the heat of the sun has dried the dew from them. They are spread in shallow wicker sieves, and kept in a cool and dry place. When the plums are quite soft the sieves are shut tightly in a slightly heated oven, and left there for twenty-four hours. At the end of that time they are taken out and replaced again after the oven has been slightly reheated, and are again left a full day. This is repeated for five successive days, and each time the heat in the oven is somewhat increased. The third day the plums are turned carefully. At the end of the fifth day they are allowed to get quite cold, and are then carefully packed in boxes or jars. The prunes of Turkey are dried with less care, and are usually packed in barrels for transportation.

to currants caused the name to be corrupted

later, as many supposed them to be a kind

of dried current.

Horticultural Notes

PLONIDA'S orange cror ast year amounted to 1,500,000 boxes. This year's crop will be

An Ohio man who has fruited the Triumph gooseberry regards it as hardy, healthy in fruit and foliage, and larger than the Downing. He has fruited it for two years.

GREAT BRITAIN consumes at least \$50,000, worth of which is imported. About 185,000

THE Niagara grape seems to have establish-

ng regions of Eastern and Southeastern

New York. It has proved itself to be a mer-

itself as a favorite along the grape-grow-

torious market variety. A MISSOURI farmer claims his orchard gives him the best returns for any crop on his farm. His 15 acres of apple trees yielded him \$900, or \$60 per acre. In addition be

took off a crop of hay from the land.

ONE of the results of mulchings is that perries do not ripen as early as unmulched ries clean and protects the vines through the vinter, which are compensating advantages

A NEW BRUNSWICK canning firm put up eight carloads of blueberries, valued at \$12,-800. The berries cost \$2,000, and the boxes. labels, cans, etc., about \$6,500. Other firms at the same point, Pokemaunche, have ad ded enough to make the shipments 14 car-

eported against the use of nitrogenous fer tilizers, especially barnyard manures, in vineyards. Their use is said to be more hurtful than useful. Potash should enter into the composition of every manure for

Good apples are always in demand, and bring good prices when scrubby ones are un salable at any price. Therefore set good varieties and give the orchard good culture the returns from a small orchard, well cared The Chicago Inter-Ocean gives the fol- for, will swell the sum total of farm products

with a tidy sum. THE Orange County Farmer puts ln an em phatic protest against the use of sulphur in because they look so nice, but never war any more of them because of the peculiar

THE verdict of the American Pomologica Society seems to be in favor of the Woodruff. the new grape originated at Ann Arbor. It perfectly hardy, foliage healthy. Productive of large clusters and perries. Flavor seem

Please inform your readers that I have By its timely use thousands of hopeless case have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any one of your readers who have con sumption if they will send me their Expres

almost immediately. They spread rapidly These raisins are also called muscatelles, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York

Apiarian.

Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Michigan Association.

The Southeastern Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual meeting in the supervisors' room of the Court House, at Adrian, Mich., December 15th, 1887.

Forenoon and afternoon session, also an vening session, if those in attentance dc-

A large and interesting meeting is expected, as there has been no meeting of the Association the two winters past, and several prominent apiarists are expected to be present.

A programme is being prepared, includ ing several interesting papers on important subjects.

The question box will be a prominent eature; come prepared to ask and answer questions.

Election of officers will take place at the

afternoon session. Pienty of room for exhibiting: bring along anything you wish to exhibit, or that will

be of interest to bee-keepers. Parties not acquainted with the Court House and its location will find it on the corner (southwest) of North Main and Railroad Sts. and should enter by the east front, ascend the right hand stairway, then

turn to the left. The Lenawee County Horticultural Society holds a meeting in Adrian, December 14th, 1887. You may find it profitable to attend the meetings of both societies. All are cordially invited to attend. Come

and bring a friend with you. Bee-keepers, turn out and make this rousing good meeting.

A. M. GANDER, Ser'y, Adrian. Manufacture of Comb Foundation

C. P. Dadant, of Hamilton, Ills., furnished a paper on this subject at the late Bee keepers' convention in Chicago, in which he said:

"The first requisite for a good article of omb foundation, is to get a pure article of beeswax. The making of foundation of wax mixed with paraffine, or with ceresine, has been tried several times, and has resulted in a loss to the manufacturer, as the bees detect the imposition more readily than mer can. Besides, these artificial compounds melt at a lower degree than pure beeswax and endanger the safety of the colony when put in use. In this country, where the extremes of heat and cold are so mark ed, even pure beeswax, in naturally built combs, sometimes gives way under the hea and weight combined. It is by their lighter specific gravity that paraffine and ceresing are most readily detected. Happily, however, these adulterations are very scarce The most frequent adulteration of beesway that with tallow, is easily noticed by the dull and greasy appearance of the cakes. This wax should be carefully rejected.

"After selecting the beeswax, we melt it in a large boiler; and keep it liquid for 24 hours or more, to give all the impurities time to settle to the bottom. These are afterwards melted over, to separate what may remain in them.

"The wax is ben dipped into sh the use of thin pine boards, which have been kept dampened in water, to prevent sticking. We formerly used glass, and finally rejected it as too expensive. The sheets are made thick enough to stretch in the rolls when moulded. In this way all .00 worth of fruit per annum, \$15,000,000 the inequalities of their surface are laminated out, and the foundation turned out of the rolls is dry, or nearly so, all the moist ure is forced out with the pressure. It is in this particular that resides one of the many advantages of the roller mill over the press. In the press, the lubricating material, whatever it is, is left on the sheets, and is very objectionable to the bees."

> MR. THOS. W. COWAN, the editor of the British Bee Journal, who has recently made a trip through this country especially to learn the American methods in apiculture reports to his fellow apiarists in England that our appliances are very much the same as those in use in that country, and that he was able to bring back but few new ideas. He thinks Engish bee-keepers quite up with their trans-Atlantic cousins in all matters pertaining to hives and appliances. He was most struck by our abundance of bee pasturage, which is not utilized as it might be.

> THE Canadian Bee Journal is certain that not one-tenth of the boney that might e consum-d in America is really used Much more would be used if more effort was nade to put it upon the tables of the con umers.

> > NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Oft Told Story

Sarsaparilla is fully confirmed by the volum tary testimony of thousands who have tries it. Peculiar in the combination, proportion and preparation of its ingredients, peculiar in the extreme care with which it is put up, Hood's Barsaparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Pecu liar in the unequalled good name it has made at home, which is a "tower of strength abroad," peculiar in the phenomenal sale

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most popular and successful medicin

before the public today for purifying th "I suffered from wakefulness and lov spirits, and also had eczema on the back of my head and neek, which was very annoying. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have received so much benefit that I am very grateful, and I am always glad to speak a good word for this medicine." Mrs. J. 8 SNYDER, Pottsville, Penu.

Purifies the Blood

Henry Biggs, Campbell Street, Kansas City had scrofulous sores all over his body for Wallace Buck, of North Bloomfield, N. Y.

suffered eleven years with a terrible varicos uleer on his leg, so bad that he had to giv ross. He was cured of the ulcer, and

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all descripts. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

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BEST is what you want, and you must have Wei
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bottle. Sold by Druggists.
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Trains run on Central Standard Time. Cleveland, Buffalo, Chicago Depart. /.rrive. & Cincinnati Express.... 7:30 a m 6:40 p m 6:10 pm 10:15 am nati Express 6:10 p m 10:15 s m

Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo
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MICHICAN FARMER

STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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DETROIC, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1887.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Postaffice as second class matter.

THE "HOUSEHOLD."

In subscribing with agents for the FARM-ER you should be particular to state to them whether or not you wish the HOUSEHOLD supplement. Complaints frequently come in that parties do not receive it, and it invariably turns out to be the result of a misanderstanding between the agent and subscriber. The price of the FARMER alone is \$1 25 per year, and of the FARMER and HOUSEHOLD \$1 50 per year.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 98,397 bu., against 113.064 bg, the previous week, and 284,110 bu, for corresponding week in 1886. Shipments for the week were 16,271 bu. against 52,936 bu. the previous week and 39,249 bu. the corresponding week in 1886. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 913,762 bu., against 796,068 bu. last week and 1.972.551 bg. at the corresponding date in 1836. The visible supply of this grain on Dec. 3 was 40,260,032 bu. against 39,361. 799 the previous week, and 59,558,521 for the corresponding week in 1886. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 898,233 bushels.

The market has been less active, and the feeling was not so buoyant in the trade as during the previous week. The week closes with spot wheat at about the figures of a week ago, the gain in the early part of the week having been lost. In futures values have not been so well sustained, and May deliveries are "off" fully 1%c from the range of a week ago. Near-by futures have not suffered to so great an extent. Sales of spot and futures for the week aggregated 2,093,000 bu. against 2,213,000 bu. the previous week. Chicago did not lose so much on futures as this market, while New York was about the same as a week ago. It was so be expected a reaction would take place after the strong upward turn in prices; but we believe it to be only temporary, and that prices are more apt to advance than recede. Talk about dollar wheat before next harvest

The following table exhibits the daily clos ing prices of spot wheat in this market from Nov. 15th to Dec. 10th, inclusive:

	,	No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. 8 Red.
Nov.	15	8214	79	77
61	16	8314	8054	
66.	17	83	8034	
6.6	18	8214	80	
6.6	19	8214	80	
1.4.	21	81%	811/4	7614
66	22	81	8114	7614
65	28	8134	8114	
5.6	24			
66	25	8146	81 %	
48.	26	8114	8114	
6.6	28	8134	8114	
66	29	8136	81 %	
6.6	30	82	82%	****
Dec.	1	8314	84	78
44	9	85	85	
86	3	85	841/4	
44	5	86	86	
5.5	6	841/4	8446	81
65.	7	8514	8414	-
66.	8	851/4	85%	
Se	9	8436	85	80
56	10	85	85	

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were

m tonows:	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	May
Monday	8534	87	88	913
Tuesday	851/2			901
Wednesday	841/4	8514		913
Thursday	84%	861/4	***	903
Friday				91
Saturday	****	86	****	90%
It is estim	ated the	visible	supply	wil

show an increase of one million bushels in the next report.

The rains of the past three weeks must have helped the wheat, but it is not looking as well as it should. The color is generally good, but the growth is small.

The English Agricultural Departmen has issued a report from which it appears that the total acreage of wheat in the United Kingdom in 1887 was 2,387,518 acres; in 1878 it was 3,381,701 acres, showing a loss of 994,183 acres. The decline since 1867 has been 1,050,000 acres. The report says that the past autumn, and particularly the earlier part of it, was still more favorable although the seed beds were rather too dry and it seems probable that the area already sown for the next crop may show a slight inerease over last season, notwithstanding ·low prices. The plant is reported to be coming up well, and to present a strong and healthy appearance; the recent frosts have beneficially checked its too rapid

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Dec. 8, 1887, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange aggregated 220,000 bu., of which 100,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 120,- undoubtedly be an address worth hearing.

000 bu. to the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 100,000 bushels, of which 80,000 went to the United Kingdom and 20,000 bu. to the Continent. The total shipments from April 1, 1887, which was the beginning of the crop year, to December 3d, have been 23,160,000, including 11,960,000 bushels to the United Kingdom, 11.200,000 to the Continent. The wheat on passage from India Nov. 22 was estimated at 1,896,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 1,376,000 bu. The following table shows the quantity

of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, the United States, Canada, and on passas to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu

Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom. ... Total bushels Nov. 26, 1887. Potal previous week. Potal two weeks ago Total Nov 27, 1886

The estimated receipts of foreign and ome-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending December 3 were 1,270,000 bu, more than the estimated onsumption; and for the eight weeks ending Nov. 19 the receipts are estimated to have been 826,704 bu, more than the conumption. The receipts show an increase of 1,318,872 bu., as compared with the coresponding eight weeks in 1886.

The Liverpool market on Saturday was quoted quiet with poor demand. Quotations for American wheat are as follows: No. 2 winter, 6s. 81/4d. per cental; No. 2 spring, s. 81/d.; Club, 6s. 61/d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN. The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 19,702 bu., against 8,173 bu, the previous week, and 92,738 bu, for the corresponding week in 1886. Shipments for the week were 17,951 bu., against 80,753 bu. the previous week, and 56,484 bu, for the rresponding week in 1886. The visible upply of corn in the country on Dec. : amounted to 5,236,411 bu. against 6,101,832 bu. the previous week, and 11,738,795 bu at the same date in 1886. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of 765,421 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 22,909 bu. against 28,705 bu. last week and 83,258 bu. at the corresresponding date in 1886. Corn has developed more strength the past week, and at the close on Saturday was steady at higher prices than a week ago. Quotations are 54 1/2 per bu. for No. 2, 53% c for No. 3, and 53% c for No. 1 white. The decline in the visible

supply from week to week, coupled with a g od inquiry from farmers in the interior of this State who usually have some to sell, makes our local market a strong one, although western points were weaker under fair receipts and lessened inquiry. At Chicago the week closed with corn in a very weak condition, with a decline on both spot and futures as compared with a week ago. The depression was reported to be the result of reports of immense receipts being due in that market to-day, and probably was only a scheme to depress values of the "bear" element. Spot No. 2 is quoted there at 48%c, December delivery at 48%c, January at 48%c, and May at 53%c. By sample, corn sold at 49% @50%c for No. 2 yellow, 45%c for No. 3 yellow, 49%c for No. 2, and 48@ 481/2c for No. 3. On Saturday the London market was quoted quiet but firm. The Liverpool market was reported quiet but steady, with prices a fraction higher than a week ago. The following are the latest cable quotations from L'verpool: Spot mixed, 5s. 11/2d. per cental;

December delivery at 5s. 0 1/4 d.

The receipts at this point for the week were 21,011 bu., against 16,639 bu. the previous week, and 18,570 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 17,951 bu. against 12,874 bu. the previous week, and 56,484 bu. for same week in Dec. 3 was 6,384,738 bu., against 6,438,758 bu. the previous week, and 5,281,576 at the corresponding date in 1886. The visible supply shows a decrease of 54,020 bu, for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 26,494 bu., against 23,681 bu. the previous week, and 17,055 bu. at the corresponding date in 1886. Oats are quiet, steady, and a fraction higher than a week ago. Sales are confined to spot lots, and the range of prices is 34%c for No. 2 white, and 32c for No. 2 mixed. At Chicago oats have been steady despite the weakness in corn, and prices are a frac- even smaller than the preceding week, so No. 2 mixed spot are quoted there at 301/4 @301/c, December delivery at 30c, January and May at 33 1/4 c. Sales by sample were on the basis of 31@31%c for No. 2 mixed, 301/4@321/4c for No. 3 white and 33 @341/c for No. 2 white. The New York any open evidence of anxiety to realize, es market on Saturday closed dull and a shade ower than on the previous day. Prices, lo vever, show an advance on both spot men's hands are gradually being cleane and futures on all grades. Quotations in up, and almost wholly by the home trade. that market are as follows: No. 2 white, 391/@391/c; No. 2 mixed, 381/@381/c No. 3 white, 37½@37½c. In futures No. 2 mixed for December sold at 38½c and May at 39% @39% c. Mixed western are quoted at 36@331/2c, and white do at 39@

THE English papers are greatly pleased with the President's message. The London Times, Chronicle, Standard, Telegraph and Morning Post all praise its free trade atterances. The Pall Mall Gazette is afraid that Americans will be suspicious of their praises, and counsels carefulness, in com-

menting upon its statements. It says: vised to moderate the ecstasy of their jubil-ation over President Cleveland's address. Every word they say in its favor will b used as a powerful argument against the adoption of its recommendations."

Which may be interpeted in effect as Keep quiet or you may scare the game off pefore it gets into our trap."

IT may be of interest to those Shorthorn breeders who reach Lansing on the morning of Tuesday, the 21st., to know that Prof. E. A. A. Grange, of the Veterinary Department of the State Agricultural College, and also State Veterinarian, will address the members of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association at their meeting in Pioneer Hall in the capitol, at 2 o'clock P. M. This will

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

There is an improved tone to the trade. and values on grades of fair to good table butter are higher. Roceipts are of fair proportions, with a falling off in creamery stock which has caused a firmer feeling in that class of butter. But the market may be quoted firm on all desirable grades. Good to choice dairy readily commands 18@19c, with extra selections at 20@21c, and medium stock at 15@17c. These prices are or crock, rolls selling for 1/601c per lb. less as a rule. Creamery is selling at 25@28c for good to choice, and held firm. As the advance is general in all markets it will undoubtedly be sustained. In fact we regard he chances as more favorable to a further advance in values thon a decline. At Chicago the week closed with a fair demand, especially for choice goods, with prices higher than a week ago Quotations were as follows: Fancy Elgin creamery, 29@30c per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois do, 25@27e; fair to good do, 17@23c; low grades, 14@15c; fancy dairies, 22@24c; fair to good do, 16@ 20e; ordinary do, 121/2@14e; common and packing stock, 12@121/c; roll butter, 16@ 18c; grease, 6@8c. The New York market has improved under lighter receipts, and all fairly good stock is held firm at an advance In its review of the market the Daily Bullein of Saturday says:

"The general supply of butter has been rather moderate the past week, with stricty fancy table grades quite scarce, and, with strong Western advices, prices have shown a gain over last week. In absence of a sufficient supply of fancy creamery, buyers were compelled to take grades a trifl-under, and such lots as only showed trifling de fects worked out fairly, with prices showing a fair degree of firmness, but for a day or two past the movement has been more quiet and at the close the tone is no more than steady on such grades. The bulk of the supply, however, of Western creamery has shown serious cold weather defects itter flavor or an absence of grain feed, and such grades have dragged heavily. In fact, all under grades of creamery, old flavored or June goods have been more or less under State cairy has come forward freely, but only a small proportion of really sections. There has been a good demand ther gra ies have tended to drag.

Quotations in that market on Saturday were as follows: EASTERN STOCK

	EASTERN STOCK.			
	Creamery, State, tubs	30)	@28	
	Creamery, Penn., fan y	31	0132	
	Crea nery Western, faucy		@30	
	Creamery, prime	25	SOUTH THE	
	Creamery, good	22	@24	
	Creamery, fair	17	@18	
	Creamery, Western, June	17	DE:	
	State dairy tubs, fancy	25	ali	
	State dairy, tubs, good	33	@24	
	State usiry, tubs, fair	19	0231	
	State dairy tubs, ordinary	17	218	
	State dairy, Welsh, tubs, fancy		@25	
	State dairy, Welsh, tubs, prime	33	@23	
1	State dairy, Weish, tubs, fair to good	19	6621	
1	State entire dairies, fancy		00.23	
	State entire dairies, prime	51	0000	
	State entire lairies, fair to good	19	(974)	
	State dairy firkins, good to prime	20)	13:20	
1	WESTERN STOCK.			
1	Western Creamery, fancy	30	@ 33	
1	Western imitation creamery, shoice	23	(22)	
1	Western do, good to prime	19	@21	
1	Western do, ordinary	1.5	@16	
1	Western dairy, fine	21	@.2	
1	Western dairy, good	16	219	
1	Western dairy, ordinary	14	@15	
1	Wostown footoer fanor		G914818	

The exports of putter from Atlantic ports for the week fending Dec. 10 were 177,460 lbs., against 311,060 lbs. the preprevious. The exports for the corresponding week in 1886 were 264,286 lbs.

20 @21 14 @16 21 @24 19 @20 17 @18

T is market is dull, with no changes in values during the week. Western markets are dull but steady, while at the east there s some show of weakness owing to light shipping demand. The home trade, however, is better than usual, and this keeps prices steady. Quotations here are 12@ 121/2c for full cream Michigan, 101/2011c for Ohio and 121/013c for New York Good to choice skims are quoted at 9@10c per lb. At Chicago the market is steady 1886. The visible supply of this grain on with the local demand for full cream goods fairly active, while low grades and skims were dull. Q totations were as follows. Choice full cream cheddars, 11@111/c per lb; flats (2 in a box), 111/2c; Young America, 11% @12c; low grades, 5@8c; skims, choice 7@9c. The New York market has managed to hold up under a lessened demand for export and quite large receipts. The home demand has been active, and grades suited to that trade have held np well. Th

Daily Bulletin says of the market: "Cheese has found a very dull and un eventful market again, business proving far as operations on foreign account were concerned. Indeed, shippers seemed to have no interest in the situation beyond an occasional odd order, and a small shrinkage in the cable quotation would seem to en dorse the claim of a momentary want of stamina abroad. Holders have stood up pretty well, however, and abstained from pecially on the choice parcels of full made goods. The country markets are now al closed, and the remaining stocks in factory-Indeed, the home demand generally is good and has made quite an increase toward the stock accumulated here, with a wider range of custom represented, including buyers who rarely come in this direction so long as there is anything desirable left in the country. This movement is certainly a healthy feature, the more so that it takes off a stock

of miscellaneous character that would other-wise be difficult to place. Private advices from abroad speak of diminished consump-tion as the result of high cost." Quotations in that market Saturday

as follows: State factory, fancy, fall-made state factory, choice e factory, choice ... e factory good to prime ... e factory fair ... e factory ordinary ... e factory, light skims, fine .e factory, part skims, good .e factory, part skims, ordinary ... e factory dead skims ... of fats, sine ... dats ordinary ... dats ordinary ... dats ordinary ... svlvania skims. The Montreal Gazette of Friday last says:

"Another sixpence was taken off the The decline, however, was without apparent influence here, as there was no increased pressure to sell. The market, in fact, was unchanged. Receipts at Liver-pool from October 1 to November 23 were 176,400 boxes, against 241 600 last year. A letter from Liverpool, dated November 26, says: The has been a slightly improved nand for fancy September cheese, but buyers are not willing to pay more than 58s, excepting for something extra fancy. August will sell very slowly at 50@52s, and summer cheese alnost unsalable at 50. We look for a fair inquiry for Sep-

tember cheese until the Christmas trade is supplied, but we do not find our customers willing to pay even present rates for goods ed the early part of the year. There future of prices depends upon the quantities shipped from the other side. As we have before advised you, the con-

summer goods,' The receipts of cheese in the New York narket the past week were 36,980 boxes gainst 37,579 boxes the previous week and 27,146 boxes the corresponding week in 1886. The exports from all Atlantic ports for the week were 1,175,759 lbs. against 5,322,790 lbs. the previous week, 2,730,647 lbs. two weeks ago, and 1,711,600 lbs, the corresponding week in 1886.

The Liverpool market on Saturday was steady, with American cheese quoted at 584. per cwt., a decline of 1s. from the price noted one week ago.

WOOL.

The market may be put down as weak and unsettled. While considerable sales are reported at Boston, many of them were made before the appearance of the President's message. The Boston Bulletin says of the market:

"Onio and Pennsylvania fleeces are dull s far as washed wools are concerned. Considerable discount and unwashed wool has, however, changed hands during the week at prices ranging from 22c for unwashe i to 24 %c for unmerchantable Ohio There has been a moderate call for No. 1 and little or none for XX. Wool in Onto is still firm; 30c f. o. b. for choice lots has been refused and 31c demanded. In Licking county, however, some lots of wool running to fine have been picked up at 28c.

"Michigan wool is quiet but taken when ever a concession on price is offered. Twenty-nine cents is the market price for X wool and some heavy lots have been offered for 28c. The amount of tare on Michigan wool this year is exciting much unfavorable com ment. Some of the flecce are tied fourfold with rope fit for clothes line.

Combing wools are strong because very light supply. The demand is but mod-Kentucky wool is firm and apparentry good property at quotations.
"Delaine is quiet and but for the light

ock would be dull. Texas wools are about steady with beral sales of fall wool at prices ranging owards of 17c. The cost clean is 45@47c.

The sales of wool at Boston the past week aggregate 2.281,500 lbs. of domestic and 55,000 los. of foreign, against 2,302,500 los, domestic and 154,000 lbs, of foreign the previous week, and 2,417,000 lbs. of domestic and 465,000 lbs, of foreign for the corresponding week in 1886.

The Philadelphia Record says of that narket:

"There is little expectation of any in provement in demand until after the year The change of seasons in the go ds trade the depressed condition of the worsted inerests under the present tariff discrimina tion, the disposition to curtail obligations and mill repairs, and the uncertainty Congressional action on tariff, all combine to promote cautious rading in raw naterial. The market was not appreciably affected by the President's advocacy of free wool, as the majority of dealers say they do not believe a measure to that end can be passed at this session of ongress. There will be, however, a dis position to increase conservatism among the trade until the question shall have been more definitely settled.'

Advices from the London wool sales are o the effect that, on Saturday, when they close, they were prodessing favorably for sellers, with desirable cools showing an adof the new clip was exceedingly scarce and firm in price. Combing wools are in demand and cross-breds were briskly cometed for by the home trade. French and ferm in ouyers were sharp competitors for omhing and cross-bred wools.

Current quotations for leading descrip

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Dec. 8, '86.		
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MICHIGAN MERINO SHEEP-BREEDER'S ASSOCIATION.

rogramme for the Annual Meeting to be held at Lansing Next Week.

UESDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, 1887, 7 P. M. President's address. Report of Secretary R-port of Treasurer Paper: "Is it advisable to issue a regis er annually, in form of an annual report,

William Ball, Hamburg. Discussion. Paper: "Is it advisable for members o ne Michigan Sheep Breeders' Association belong to another Merino Sheep Breeders' Association," by D. P. Dewey, Grand Blanc

Business meeting Consideration of Secretary's report. Consideration of Treasurer's report. Amendments to rules and by-laws. Election of officers.

Miscellaneous business WEDNESDAY, 1:30 P. M. Paper by A. W. Haydon, Decatur. Consideration of State sheep shearing. General discussion. Paper by Prof. Sam'l Johnson, of the

gricultural College. Paper by N. A. Wood, of Saline.

Dehorning Cattle.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Can you tell me through your pap whether a man has a right to dehorn his cattle? If not, can he be punished? I have a neighbor who sawed the horns off his cattle close to their heads. I think there ought to be a stop put to it. Others have done the same in this county.
A SUBSCRIBER.

There is no special law against dehorning cattle, but if shown to be a cruel practice the party could be punished under the statute for prevention of cruelty to animals. But it would be for the complainant to show that the practice was cruel and unnecessary We confess to a strong feeling against de horning, but we do not know enough about it to decide whether animals suffer much from it or not. We think they do suffer, and suffer severely, although the parties who favor it say they do not.

the meeting and who desire to help the cause by becoming members of the Association can obtain membership certificates by sending one dollar to the treasurer, B. J.

SHEEP-BREEDERS AND WOOL-GROWERS.

The message of the President to Congress the past week carried with it a recommendation which we believe to be fraught sumption of cheese has fallen off fully 50 with the most serious consequences to your per cent on account of the high prices paid industry. A large part of the message is taken to prove that the placing of wool upon the free list will entail no hardship upon the wool-growers and sheep-breeders of the country. He thinks that raw materials should be placed on the free list to reduce

the revenue and to aid manufacturers. He

places wool among the raw materials-that is, a natural product upon which neither skill nor labor has been expended. Yet the wool clip of the United States is the result of the combined wisdom and experience of hundreds of able and thoughtful men. who devoted a life-time to its improvement and the improvement of the animals producing it. The product of the skill and best judgment of the Hammonds, Richs, Stickneys, and the hundreds who have since followed them, with all the knowledge which could possibly be gleaned from nearly a century of experience, is deliberately classified as a raw material-on a par with the coal and ore in the mine, the tree in the forest or the rock in the quarry. It is safe to assert that among the hundreds of public men who listened to the reading of the message, dozens could have been selected, any one of whom could fill the position of President of the United States, or any cabinet position, with more chance of success than he could have were he to undertake to manage and keep up to the stand ard a well bred flock of sheep. Yet the product of such a flock is raw material! It is time the sheep-breeders and wool-growers asserted the right of their industry to a nuch higher classification.

The reduction of the tariff in 1883 was ollowed by depression most disastrous to wool-growers. It was done to reduce the revenue. What was the result? Way, millions of dollars went abroad to purchase wool in excess of what had been he rule for years, and the wool-growers o Australia, South America and Cape of Good lope were enriched at the expense of our own. Now it is proposed to knock the last prop from under the industry and reduce hose who follow it to the necessity of competing with the wool-growers of the plains f Australia and the pampas of South Amerca, where land is nearly worthless for an other purpose, and the wants of the people o few that it can be grown for one-half what it can be in the United States.

We take the following paragraphs from an ddress issued at a conference of delegates f wool-growers and wool-dealers now in Washington:

"To demonstrate the injustice of the President's policy and fallacy of the remedy e proposes for the reduction of the surplu ve point to the fact that if the wnole amount of the revenue derived from woo vas abolished it would reduce the surplus only about \$5,000,000, or less than ter ents per capita of the population, which is paid by toreigners, while the old war tave e recommends retained yield over \$119, 000,000, and is a direct tax per capita of S each, and is what makes up the great bulk of the surplus of \$145,000,000 and which fosters almost dangerous monopoly. We would further add the following

tatistics in regard to the wool industry The annual revenue derived from imports under the tariff of 1867 was less than \$1,700,-100. Under the reduced parist or 1883 the revenue last year was over \$5,000,000. The vance. Purchases for America have been number of sheep in the country in 1884 was 626,626, in 1887 44,759,314, a decrea of nearly 6,000,000 and a diminution of the aboual wool product of over 35,000,000, lbs. ous showing that reducing the tariff by the act of 1883 has increased the reven number of sheep in the United States about 12 per cent and the annual product in the same proportion."

The State Association of Merino Sheep Breeders meets at Lansing next week, and you should be there to aid, by your presence and counsel, such action as this emergency calls for. Don't leave this for some one else to do, but be on hand to see that prompt and decisive action is taken.

THE DOMINION SHORTHORN HERD BOOK.

Lapeer, Dec. 8, 1887.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer As there are a number of Shorthorn breed ers in the northeastern part of the State interested in the same query propounded by 'Young Breeder," in last FARMER in regard to the Dominion Herd Book, it may be well to state that at the last meeting of the directors of the American Shorthorn

"In the case of animals recorded in the Dominion Herd Book all the ancestry back to the imported animal—which must be of in the A. H. B., for which the usual fees shall be charged.'

That is \$1 each for non-members, and his in place of the fee of \$5, for registering animals over six years old, which has been the rule even if they had been registered in the Dominion Herd Book. Of course this, as stated in the rule, does not do away with the requirement that all such animals must trace to imported animals recorded in the English Herd Book.

I. H. BUTTERFIELD.

This explanation really leaves the matter just where it was before. The English and American Shorthorn Herd-Books are the accepted standard, and whether an animal is recorded in the Dominion Herd-Book or not, cuts no figure in determining its claim to eligibility for record in the American the Lake Shore's Eastern connection, the Shorthorn Herd-Book. The question of cost of registry was not inquired about by 'Young Breeder," so we said nothing regarding it. At all fairs in the United States only animals recorded in the English or American Shorthorn Herd-Books can prop-

BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the State Beekeep ers' Society was held at East Saginaw last week, in connection with the Horticultural Society so that members of both organizations were able to attend the sessions of each-This was the twenty-first annual meeting. and President Hilton's address reviewed the history of the association from its infancy to its majority. R. L. Taylor's paper on "Comb vs extracted honey" was an excellent one, and its points were thoroughly discussed. The question of bee pasturage was discussed at length, and the virtues of various honey producing plants talked over. The Chapman honey plant was mentioned as being a valuable source of honey, and a valuable source of honey, and bers advised to cultivate it and the basswood, without which our supply of honey his year would have been very small.

Stock Notes

J. W. SALIARD, of Romeo, Macomb Co., reports the following recent sales from his flock of Shropshires:

To Edwin Lamb, Washington, one ram Hoyt Gillaspie, Oxford, one ram lamb. J. J. Snook, Rochester, two-year-old ram.

Isaac Adams, Davis, two ewe lambs William Chapman, Capac, one yearling E. C. Cannon, Evart, Mich., on 3 ram

MESSRS. JOSEPH & N. A. WOOD, of Saine, have purchased the half interest in the stock ram Buckeye 130, owned by Ohio parties, and now own him entirely. He will be kept by them the balance of his life. Last spring Buckeye weighed 180 lbs., and gave a fleece of 33 lbs. 6 oz. It was his sixth. He shears a fine fleece-staple good length, and quality excellent. He is in fine shape now, and is expected to do as well, if not better, than last spring.

MR. T. A. BINBY, South Haven, reports that he has sold from his flock of Shrop shires two two-year old rams, 16 one-year old rams, 14 run lambs, and 21 ewes, all registered stock. He has made additions te his flock by three imported rams and 12 ewes, part of them priz-winners, and from the famous flock of J. Bowen Jones President of the English Flock Book, and the only record of Shropshires kept in England. This gives Mr. Bixby a flock of one hundred head of choice animals.

A. P. CHAPIN, Fenton, Genesee Co. Mich., reports the following sales from his herd of Shorthorn cattle:

To Lyman Howe, Groveland, Oakland o., cow L dy Josephine 2d (Vol. 31, p. 525). y Phyllis Duke 53145, dam Lady Josephine d oy King Alfred 42146, and running to

np. White Rose by Warrior (673).
Samuel Sansom, Linden, Genesee Co. Mich., bull calf Bonanza, got by Prince Royal 77032. dam Exy, (Vol. 27, p. 440), by King Alfred 42146; granddam, Floretta 3 imp. Royal Tudor, (35411); 2d dam orence by Prince of the Realm 8871; 40 lam, Miss Nightingale by imp. Prince of Athelstane (21512), etc.

MONTAGUE BROS., of Chubbs Corners. eport the following sales from their flock Shropshire sheep.

To H. Harrington, two one-shear rams. D. Roberts, one one-shear ram. Mrs. F. S. Fitch, one ram lamb.

Mr. Holmes, one ram lamb. G. Ives, one ram lamb.

Bureman, one ram lamb. tichards, two breeding ewes and two

we lambs. C. O. Dutton, three one-shear ewes. D. O. Dutton & Son, four one-shear ewes

S. Swarthout, one ram lamb, A. G. Wilson, 10 breeding ewes.

THE cattle purchased by the Fishbeck Brothers, of Howell, at the June sales in Kentucky, have all arrived at their new ome in good shape. The oldes: Kirklevngton cow has a roan cow calf by her side, sired by the 4th Dake of Soringfield (Vol. 25, p. 526. She and the other two Kirklevington cows are safe in calf to the 4th Duke of Springfield. The Fletcher and Roan Duchess heifers are in calf to Airdrie neifer is expected to drop a calf in a few days by the Duke of Independence, the pure Bates-Craggs bull which sold at T. C. Anderson's sale for \$1,025.

MR. H. L. DOANE, the veteran breeder of Merinos at South Lyons, Oakland Co. reports the following sales from his flock:

To S. O. Hadley, Gregory, one ram. W. B. Collins, Gregory, one ram.

W. P. Haran, Ann Arbor, one ram. A. M. Willett, Muir, one ram. Albert Reid, South Lyon, one ram . D. Lovewell, South Lyon, three ewes. A. A. Wood, Saline, 14 rams. A. Smith, South Lyon, five ewes.

M. Richardson, South Lyon, 12 ewes E. J. Arms, South Lyon. 12 yearling Mr. Doane's sales for the past three

nonths aggregate \$736, which shows that the Merino is gradually recovering from the severe depression which has prevailed for

WE were in error as to the parties who burchased the Kirklevington bull from Messrs. Williams & Hamilton. It was not the Fishbeck Brothers, but Wm. Fishbeck breeders' Association the following rule was & Son, of Howell. This young bull is finely bred, and we give his pedigree in full for the benefit of those interested in Short-THIRD MARQUIS OF LONG WOOD; color red

calved February 13th, 1887. ire—Lord Hilpa 63417 (now of Boyden, Delhi Mills). m-Kirklevington March Duke of Hillhurst (12893)

dam—imp. Kirklevington 26th, by 2d Grand Duke of Kent (28750). dam-Kirklevington 24th by 5th Duke of Wharfdale (26033). dam-Kirklevington 17th by Lord Lally (22161).

dam-Kirklevington 10th by Delhi (15865). dam-Kirklevington 8th by Gen. Canrobert (12926). dam—Kirklevington7th by Earl of Derby(10177 dam—Kirklevington 4th by Earl of Liverpool

Kirklevington 1st by Duke of Northumo dam—Nell Gwynne by Belvedere (1706).
dam—Northallerton by Son of 2d Hubbaci (2683). Cowned by Mr. Bates, Kirkleving ton, England

A Fine Bullding.

ton, England.

Frank Leslie's Illustraceu Newspaper, of depot recently erected in New York City by New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Located in the northern part of the city. at 138th Street, it will serve a vast and rapidly increasing number of people now living and doing business in that section; and as all express trains in and out, except the famous "Limited" are scheduled to stop there, it will prove to be a great boon for people outside of New York whose business or pleasure takes them to the upper portion of the Me-

It is the only rival of the Grand Centra Depot at 42d Street, and like that depot, will completely serve the community by which it

The Madison Avenue cars run into the de oot grounds; the Third Avenue cars are easy of access, and with carriages, which will be in waiting on the arrival of all trains, there will be no difficulty in reaching any point in

We will not attempt a minute description of this elegant building, but simply state that its appointments are complete in every respension a spect, and advise you to all on the Lake \$10,000 ds Shore ticket agent at this place for details.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Grand Rapids express agents say seven tons of oysters are received in that city daily during the winter.

Hanmer, defendant in the Bohemian oats

cases at Flint, has paid up his fine of \$250 instead of appealing the case. J. Waldron, of Webster, Washtenaw County, faamer, and old and greatly esteemed citizen, died last week of typhoid fever, aged 70

P. Green, of Atlas, Genesee County, sold eight April pigs, of the Suffolk breed, last week, which weighed an average of 227 lbs. each, and brought him \$118.23.

The Toledo, Ann Arbor & Cadillac railroad company has 74 suits pending in the courts at Cadillac, instituted by laborers who allege they have not been paid their wages.

The farm of John P. Allison, Buena Vista, said to be one of the finest farms in Saginaw county, was bought by a Milwauke \$25,000 last week. It contains 120 acres.

Bay City entertained the principal part of he population of Gladwin on the 7th casion being the completion of the Bay City, Pinconning & Gladwin railroad to the latte

Fiint Globe: Mr. Nicholas Fenner, of Day. ison township, reports having gathered from eight acres on his farm 1,000 bushels of fully ripened and developed corn, or 125 bushels to The third blaze from crude oil used for

fuel at Bement & Co's factory at Lansing, settled the question of the use of oil for fuel in that establishment for all time, last week. No more fooling with the liquid fuel. C. V. Taylor, of the Pontiac wagon works, remove to some other locality if the

rect a building adequate to his needs, to he owned by those who subscribe, and bough by Mr. Taylor when he desires to buy. The Saginaw Courier figures that East feet of lumber, 26,113,000 shingles and 8,328. 000 pieces of lath during the past From Bay City went 347,741,000 fee

When John Edman, of Ishpeming, begins publishing his Finnish daily, which he pro-poses to do Jan. Ist, Ishpeming will enjoy the proud distinction of having the only pa-per published in the Finn language in the United States. Northern Michigan has a large

Finn population The U.S. authorities are after the parties ho appropriated the cargo of flour t verboard by the propeller Albany, off Che boygan. The flour, which was in barrels, was eagerly sought by persons living along shore: 560 barrels were found secreted on Bois Blanc Island, in the bushes.

When Dr. Southard, of Kalamazoo, found out he would have to pay his own expenses to the agency, get only \$1.200 per year, and have to doctor a whole tripe of redskins, he concluded the Tonaquit Indians at Co agency might go without physic for all he cared; Kalamazoo was good enough for him The Lansing Republican says the Y. M. C.

A. of that city, though not two years old till March, already has a membership of 275, and is doing excellent work. The average daily ttendance reaches 50, and the reading room newly refitted and supplied with 60 of eading papers and magazines, is the

ed resident of holly, and father of F. A. Baker, leading lawyer of this city, was killed by the ears at Holly last week. He was standing quite near the track, and it is supposed the suction created by the passing of the train drew him inder the wheels. It is a shame that the proud bird which is he national emblem, "the bird of our coun-ry," should be caught sheep-stealing. Yet

try, should be caught sheep-stealing. Yet that is what happened on Smith Morrill's farm on the Tittabawassee river. The eagle had swooped down on a sheep, and getting its talons entangled in the sheep's wool was easily secured by a spectator. The law relative to the taration of most es has no friends, either among borrow-or lenders. Borrowers realize that the of interest will simply be advanced by he lenders to cover the percent of tax and

that they will have to pay it in the long while divers schemes for evasion by iss eeds instead of mortgages have already Reports from the burning Calumet & Hecis mines indicate that all attempts to put out the fire have been ineffectual, and it is be-lieved the last resort must be the flooding of he mine, which will close it so far as work is oncerned, for the next 12 months. A large nantity of timber was used as supp

"Old Golden," a famous buck which had for a number of years successfully evaded the hunters in Kalkaska County, most of whom, with many others from a distance, had tried a shot at him, was killed near Greying last week. And now all those who have ried to kill him heretofore, declare it is too

Gov. Luce says his reasons for pardoning Joseph Arponteny, who has served 12 years out of a sentence of 18 for his connection with the death of his wife, are that it was diffi-cult to discover which was the aggressor in the quarrel which led him to turn her out of he house, (the exposure causing her death that during his confinement his co been exemplary, and that the ends of jus have been fully served.

A freight train coming into Port Huron on the evening of the 6th, broke in two on grade. The engineer went back after the de ached cars. after side-tracking the part of the train, supposing that it was broken in but one place. They had hardly started before a section of the train came thundering down upon them, demolishing the engine. Harry McGowan, brakeman, was nstantly killed, Robert McKay was severely burt, and Jefferson Ray, engineer, sustained some bad bruises. The coroner's jury censures the railway officials.

When the employes of the T., A. A. & Cadil'ac railway reached a point in Martin township, Osceola County, where D. Chapin owns ship, Osceola County, where D. Chapin owns some land, they were notified that dynamite had been placed upon the tract and that they would enter at their peril. When the employes began work they found a log barricade obstructing the way and garrisoned by seven armed men. An encounter between the two parties resulted in the fatal wounding of Gus. Hebling, and the loss of his right hand by M Ohlsen. fne Chapin family, who had "held The Chapin family, who had the fort," were all arrested.

General.

Montreal will hold no carnival this year. O. F. Gibbs, seed merchant of Chicago, assigned last week. 'Liabilities, \$40,000. A strike of glass-workers has been ordered

at Pittsburg, and will close 19 factories and throw 1,400 men out of work.

Emma McKay, one of the demi-monde at Troy, N. Y., leaves a bequest of \$50,000 to the city for a local industrial school. Business failures this week are for the United States, 226; Canada, 28; total 254, against 224 last week and 274 a year ago.

Seventeen cities of Massachusetts voted on he question of license or prohibition last the question of license or prohibition week, and 14 decided in favor of license.

In an abandoned coal mine near Indianol appliances for making counterfeit money. Herr Most, anarchist, gets a year in the penitentiary without the alternative of a

fine, for his incendiary writings and speeches Rubber manufacturers have organized the "Boston Rubber Boot and Sho Trust," and we shall have to pay higher rates for these goods hereafter. goods hereafter.

Joseph Earhart was arrested at Indiana-polis last week for raising a postal note from \$1 to \$80, and passing it. It is believed he has done the same thing in a number of cities. The trial of Arensdorf, accused of con

plicity in the murder of Rev. George Haddock at Sioux City, Dak., concluded last week with a verdict of not guilty, a rather unexpected nding.

The Binghampton, N. Y., Republican called George. M. Rogers, of that town, a bogus pension agent. He sued the publishers for \$10,000 damages to his reputation and got

Mormon church, president's office, ledger, pooks, etc., as receiver, and the Mormon newspaper loudly protests aginst this "Gen-

Christian Dunning, of Chicago, was so andent a sympathizer with Spies and the other condemned anarchists that he grieved iself into a "green and yellow melan-dy." and last week shot himself.

J. P. Voorhees, son of Senator Voorhees of diana, has been sent to an insane asylum. lis mania was shown in a disposition to enact of Guiteau and remove Cleveland. en elevate his father to the presidency. "spotter" has been traveling the

haada Southern railroad, and in consence sundry conductors and station agents are looking for new situations. Three plans or defrauding the company were discovered. The trial of Harper, of Fidelity bank fame,

People don't think Dr. Pentecost, who gave

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p a salary of \$8,000 to carry on revival work, such a devout laborer in the Lord's speyard now it has been intimated that he akes a good deal more money in the latter Cartersville, Ga., has a modern Lucretia faria, whose methods are, however, more ungling than those of the famous Italian disoner. Amanda Rowley was angered be-tase a neighber refused her permission to

ater from his well, and put strychnine water. A workman in the Wheeling, W. Va., steel orks, met an awful death last week. He to bus through a narrow space between nears and the rolls, when an ingot at heat struck him, knocked him down lowly passed over him. He was rescued

a dying condition. e end azding eleck of the U.S. sub-urg at New York, one Jackson by name, cute enough to change the \$10,000 he into Canadian money before crossing der, thus evading arrest on the only on which he could be taken-bringing money into the Dominion.

he Kansas City, St. Joseph & Counci its passenger trains stopped near Percival he 7th, on account of a hot box. A og prevailed, and the engineer of a train following did not see the signal ck by the passenger conductor. Conence, three persons killed and 20 injured. John Fellows, of Toronto, who has

ar been subject to attacks of insanity, but urned from an asylum "cured," in an at-k of mania last week killed her six weeks nfant, decapitating it, and cutting off nt arm, which she boiled, evidently for er. When questioned about her horrible e she could only say that she had been

hist fete without red flags John Linwood, Baptist minister, who

ow up the house by placing gunpowd te stove in his wife's sleeping apartmen reported a woman accompanied him

te Minneapons, Sanit Ste. Marie & Atlan-radirond will be completed by the opening e new year, and the opening of this road bring Minneapolis 300 mi es nearer Bos-than it is to New York via Chicago, n the line is through to Boston, Minnea-

of the railroad disaster at Chat-finds no evidence that the wrec responding and censure ack and bridges in advance of the train counded: it may, however, help the ndly in the way of damages.

Preparations are being made at Duluth, Mirch. To lay railroads through the pine-earing tracts borth of Cloquet, to enable nem to carry on their logging operations. the pine forests are as yet untouched, and are billion feet are estimated to be standag in the territory to be pierced by the cods. The railroads will be built because of the verations delays incident to low water, come which the lowest reddents to low water.

rom which the logging is delayed. Vessels on the great lakes this year carried 4,580,000 tons of iron ore, a gain of 1,000,000 over the carrying of 1886. The loss of ton-bage amounted to 74,125 tons, valued at overone million dollars, and 116 lives were lost. essels having an aggregate of 108,525 tons re being built, but much of this will not be railable for the trade of 1888, and seve issels of an aggregate capacity of 14,000 is are designed for railroad use. There it is believed the increase will barely ver the loss and the increase of shipments

A peculiar application of electricity is to made on the X. I. T. cattle range, owned farwell Bros. & Taylor, and located in the unhandle of Texas. The tract is larger than e State of Illinois, and 120,000 head of catare pastured on it. At present a barbed ire fence surrounds it. The new planmich has a patent on it—is to pass a constant
arrent of electricity through the top wire,
must with which will be sufficient to coneany animal that the fence is " loaded." phonic communication is arranged for. ad a break in the wire is made manifest at

Fred. Edwards, a farmer of Darlingto unty, S. C., punished his child for a trivia Tonse, and his wife interfered to assist the nild. Edwards attacked his wife, and was eating her unmercifully when his son, 18 ears old, interfered in his mother's behalf thout avail. The boy seized a loaded gun do ordered his father to stop choking his other, and no attention being paid to his reat, he fired. Unfortunately father, other and daughter who was present the received a portion of the consus. The mother died, the daughter's ounds are fatal, the father was slightly art, and the poor boy is in jail. His mother afore her death exonerated him from all

Au order has been issued by the Secretary War directing the evacuation of the village Freedmans, on a portion of the old Arling-estate now owned by the government, d populated by about 1,400 persons, prinpally negroes. The eviction was at first dered to be within 90 days, but the time has een extended. A scheme worked by land eculators to construct a grand boulevard om Washington to Mt. Vernon, is being ed up, and one of the necessities was to rid of this village of negro shanties. The superintendent of the national cemetery ommended that the negroes be evicted. e secretary yielded to the persuasions and guments, and now it is charged that he de a grave mistake, which will probably remedied by letting the villagers retain ir homes, and the discomfiture of the real

Foreign.

The health of Germany's crown prince is

hurricane off the Orkney Islands.

M. Sadi-Carnot has been elected president f the French Republic. M. Gobiet will be resident of the council and minister of the

The loss of the British steamer Lorne, off the island of Hainan, adds another to the long lat of casualties at soa. Only 69 of those on board were saved.

It is said that all Russian troops whose It is said that all Russian troops whose earn ofe srvice expired in autumn have been earn ofe srvice expired in autumn have been estained in the ranks, and that 250,000 new recruits have been enrolled. Germany and Austria are keeping a watchful eye upon these accretions to Russia's fighting power, regarding the present massing as too large for peace and too small for war.

T. J. Powderly, at the new 1 of Kingots of Ex-Mayor Sullivan, of Dublin, must spend abor organization, has suspended two Chiago assemblies, N. s. 1,207 and 4,3 9, because of suppressed branches of the National ago assembles. N. s. 1.207 and 2.3 m. secanse of their secession from the king is and radcal views.

The United States marshal has seized the
dormon church, president's office, ledger,
looks, etc., as receiver, and the Mormon
cooks, etc., as receiver, and the Mormon
cooks, etc., as receiver, and the Mormon
cooks, etc., as receiver and the Mormon
departure of Dillon.

Received.

THE Christmas number of Lon-don Illustrated News is quite in keeping with the reputation already wen by its publishers. There are four beautiful colored plates, any one of which worth a frame, "Bubbles," a reproduction of one of Mil lais' ramous pictures, "Faith," "Don't Touch," and "A Rose and Chrysanthemums." The Christmas story is by Bret. Harte, "A Phyllis of the Sierras," in his usual happy vein, and illustrated by Woodstill going on at Cincinnati, and a good deal of crooked work is being brought to ght. One small item of \$400,000 is quite all of considerable merit. Longfellow's set on the books, no trace of it appearing "Evangeline," drawn by Florence Gravier, is perhaps one of the finest ideals of this subject yet produced, and Wain's " Puss at the Play: Tragedy and Comedy," is a comical study of feline expression. Price fifty cents, to be obtained of newsdealers, or ordered of The Illustrated News Co., Potter Building, New York City.

> THE December number of the American Magazine contains as a leading article 'Christ Ideals in American Art," giving illustrations of noted pictures and busts and an account of the origin of this ideal, to which all more or less nearly conform. The other articles are quite up to the usual standard of magazine literature, and give promise that the American has "come to stay" in the front rank. American Magazine Company, 749 Broadway, N. Y.

IF you are making a collection of calendars, send ten cents in stamps or cash to Messrs. Doliber, Goodale & Co., of Boston, Mass., for their elegant one for the New Year. It was designed and engraved by John A. Lowell & Co., and is an exquisite work of art.

hat loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed tamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence 212 East 9th St., New York, will receive the ecipe free of charge.

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made of Amalgam steel metal, and for volum and purity of tone are not to be excelled. For information in regard to any if the above call on or address F. B. BIGNELL. Smyrna, Mich n28-13t

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Every animal recorded and guaranteed.

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If you wish to purchase Holstein-Friesians attend the sale of W. E. North and Dwight Buttolph on Wednesday, December 21st. at 10 a. m. The list includes the two-year old buil Duke of Clinton No. 1647 H. F. H. B.; cow Mades 2d No. 107 D. F. H. B.; cow Kaastra No. 2190 H. F. H. B.; cow Bangma 2d No. 2673 D. F. H. B.; cow Klelterp of Clinton No. 2886 H. F. H. B.; yearling heifer Maike 4th D. F. H. B.; and two calves, one from Klelterp of Clinton, the other from Bangma 2d. The sale will be held on the Royal Oak road 8 miles from Detroit and five miles northeast from Birmingham. The cattle are from the herds of W. Rowley and Bruce Phillips. For particulars address For particulars address

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Contains about 250 acres: 170 acres under high state of cultivation, balance in meadow and timber; new house, good fences, three good wells with living water on two sides the farm; new Perkins windmill; situated only two miles southeast of the village of White Pigeon. Price only \$500 per acre; terms one-half down with five years' time on balance at six per cent interest. Possession given April 1st. For further particulars address

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Rapids, Ohio.

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A. J. COOK, Owose, breeder of Shorther Sheep, Stock for sale. Write for prices and breeding. 320 85tf A J. LEELAND, Rose Corners, Oakland Co,
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ROBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder of and dealer in registered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale. Terms to suit customers.

A. W. COOLEY, Coldwater, Branch Co., breeder of pure Berkshire hogs of the largest size and very best strains. Figs and young breeding stock for sale at reasonable prices. All of my breeders are recorded in the American Berkshire Record. Write for prices.

Poland-Uninas. O. BOWEN, Wixom breeder of pure-breed Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale.

GEO. R. GREEN, Ravenna, Muskegon Co., breeder of Poland China swine. All stock bred from animals recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Write for prices. d5-13

W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered.

A & H. C. WRIGHT, Grand Blanc, breed-ended by the control of the

5001 (6478).

MRS. W. J. LAWRENCE, Battle Creek, breeder of pure-bred poultry. L. and D. Brahmas, Langshans. P. Rocks, Wyandottea, Japanese, Royal Pekin and Golden Seabright bantams. Toulouse and Embden geese. Rouen and Pekin ducks. Bronse Turkeys. Pea Rowls. Pearl Guineas, and dealer in cage birds. Also registered Merino sheepland Poland-China swine Stock for sale and eggs in season.

POULTRY.

THOMAS FOSTER, Elm Grove Stock Farm
Flint, Genesee Co., breeder of Hereford cattle (Lord Berwick 2d at head), Cotswold and
Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire swine, Road and
Trotting horses, with stallions Flint and Mambrine Gift, Jr., in the stud, with eleven mares of
Mambrino and Hambletonian breeding. Stock

Poetry.

THE MAN IN THE CASE.

Muce a woman was created there has been an awful stir About the part she plays on earth-all blame i

Let any wickedness be done, at any time of

And saints and sinners do declare, " A woman in the case Some fool to suicide inclined blows out his little

"Now, mark my words-a woman " every pro

phet will exclaim. er if some fool another fool dispatches from this life.

It's significantly mentioned, "He has a pretty

Ma man, a thief by nature, steals his employe

And goes alone to Canada, the girl was "left behind.'

Or if he's seen a-talking with a woman on the Way. oman in the case goes, too," the daily

papers say. No v this thing makes us women all too mise

But or our dire existence, men would never kill or steal;

In fact,it Eve to Adam the Lord had never given This earth had so continued a suburban sort of

It occurs to me, however, from another point of view. Mad we ne'er been given Adam, we could have

a heaven, too I'll the world were only women, we could keep it free from crime. Por doesn't the "old Adam" work the mischief

every time? It was Eve who gave the apple that has brough

us all our woe; But with no one there to take it, she could neve have done so.

Though men will kill and steal for us, because we are so dear. You should mind they fix our value by their own existence here.

When you come to think it over, one Had they never been created we would ne'e

have sought to lure Their poor souls from paths of virtue; the from blame are not exempt-Pro we lead them to temptation; they have tempt

ed us to tempt. With this new light on the subject, rather singu

But instead it's plainly plural, in reality

Then the blame for any action to its fountain head you trace, You will ever find a woman, and a man are in -Flora McDonald .. the case.

THE ROY IN BLUE AND THE BOY IN GRAY.

In the twilight soft of one sed day

A soldier of the gallant gray

Where sleeps a boy who wore the blue From his sweet eyes love's dimpled tear Were falling o'er those bloody years

When face to face each dauntless stood Contending for the masterhood.

". I was a rebel in the fight. Because I thought it just and right: The South I loved, her flag was mine;

Her rocks and rills and homes divine-I loved her as no other could.

Was not her cause born in my blood? What cared I for cannon ball. Could I a villainous traitor fail?

Was braver far and greater still:

He sealed forever freedom's nam And broke the curse of slavery's chain

Now o'er his mound love flowers I strew And ask fogiveness of the blue : I love the flag. I clasp the hand.

Of a liberty-loving land." From mansions in the far above

Came a voice in tenderest love

A voice which sweetly seemed to say "God bless the boy who wore the gray

In answer to the angel voice As if to make the world rejoice

Up through the heavens these words flew

Miscellaneous.

A MONTH OF PROBATION.

"No. my lad. Old heads are wiser than young ones. You mustn't have your way all at once, though it's a way I confess I Mke well enough myself. It would look as though we took advantage of your good luck and 'nailed' you before you knew your own mind. So do as I say. Pack up and be off to Southwick. See if you prefer a city practice to a village one, and a city love, ah, well, well! I won't say anything of that, but keep away long enough to make sure of what you really wish, and then if you come back, why, I'll bid you welcome, and -h'm-some one else perhaps won't be

serry !" Thus bluntly spake Dr. Moore to his assis tant of three years, and though his ultimatum was not altogether agreeable, it had to be accepted. Common sense, of which the young man had his share, bade Mr. Gerald Daiby yield, though he chafed at this first check to his fond hope of bursting suddenly from chrysalis to butterfly existence, and resented the implied doubt cast on the fixity

"I'll take a month, then, if you insist," he said, rather ruefully.

"Three would be better,"

"One will be as long as three to me, sir," was the reproachfully pathetic reply, "so it will answer the same purpose." The docter coughed dubiously. "Then I may speak to Miss Hester as soon as I return?"

"If you're still of the same way of thinking," answered Dr. Moore, sitting down to his writing table, and Mr. Dalby quitted the surgery, bestowing a glance of injured digmity at his own reflection in the little mirror

he kept hung up over the medicine bottles He felt it hard, this young man just come into a large slice of property, not to be alif told that he would by now possess a snug two hundred and fifty a year, the legacy of a distant relative, he would have declared himself content for long to come. Now here he was, quite used to feeling himself man of means, and ready to grumble be se sensible Dr. Moore would not take him for a partner, and give him his pretty ee, Hester, for a wife, at four-and-twenby hours' notice! The callous selfisbness. The stony-hearted worldly wisdom of elderby people were incredible! Mr. Gerald

manteau, and prepared to journey from this Lincolnshire village towards the Midland city where, under the auspices of Dr. More's friend, Mr. Earnshaw, he was to see something of town practice before linding himself to the country. This move was superfluously prudent. It would puzzle Hester, pretty, brown-eyed Hester, who had been first so openly, then a trifle timidly delighted at his new prosperity, his Hester, as during the last few days he had all but called her who such a little while before had seemed out of his reach. In the first flush of independence he had felt himself

rather a fine fellow to lay his newly acquired thousands at dear little Heaty's disposal so promptly, and now to have the doctor co d shouldering him down to probation in this excessively cautious way! "Oh, hang it!" thought Mr. Dalby, cramming his clothes together in reckless confusion, "it would

serve him right if I never came back from

outhwick at all!"

This being his frame of mind, our gentleman was ill at ease through his last evening at Crouleby. Mrs. More, good soul, could never keep a secret in her life, and so had not been trusted with this one concerning tie young people. For three years she had been on the alert to repress the impecunious assistant's evident admiration of Hetty Now she felt aggrieved that, the imp die it of property removed, he should make no further advances. Hetty was wistful, pale, shy, avoiding direct glance at Mr. Gerald. But when for good-night and good-bye her little soft clever hand lay trembling in his longer than it had any need to do, the young fellow could have gnashed his teeth over his promise to her uncle, and was fain to whisner: "I shall be writing to you soon. Miss Hetty." as he relinquished the small nervous fingers. So the brown eyes shot up one trusting beam, and the owner, innocent-hearted and unsuspicious maiden that she was, comforted herself with that fare-

weeks in exception of that promised letter. But she waited in vain. Day after day vent by, no letter came. Three weeks then arrived a brief missive for Dr. Moore He read it with a curt "Dalby's all right," and though Hetty was almost crying with hunger for more news, she dared ask no questions. Her uncle was kindness itself to her, but he was frowning over something

well and lived hopefully through dreary

"Ah Mr Dalby has got quite above u numdrum folks, I expect," complained Mrs. Moore when another fortnight went by without bringing fuller tidings of their late assistant. "I really had a better opinion of him. I never thought he would torget old friends like this!"

Some one else had thought he never would, some one who could have waited patiently, bravely, for years, once sure of his love, but who paled sadly under this most strange

"Is Aunt Pleasance right? Oh, has he forgotten me?" thought poor little heart-sore Hetty, and to answer this we must do what friend is safe, unhurt, I hope?" our disconsolate lassie could not, follow our

It was late afternoon when he reached Southwick he lost his luggare at one inction, his train at another, his attention being less given to his journey than to a six- dash forward from his ambulance, broke and-a-quarter kid glove that he carried the fellow's arm to splinters and saved if you stop with me."

Earnshaw at the dinner-table, "but if you're The Chevrons' place, you know, from Tudor times. Not very wealthy, but real old stock. My lady has weak nerves. I take her a tonic and all the news I can into that, young gentleman, even if we do strike up a partnership. Still, I'm above ealousy! I told Moore that whoever he commended to me should see the whole of my circle, so you may come to Landon

Acquiescing in which, not without a covert | ing without. mile at what his host evidently considered magnanimous offer, and an inclination to announce that even immediate attendance on Sir Marmaduke's family would not bribe him to stop at Southwick, Mr. Gerald put on a brand-new coat and tall professional hat, and was soon spinning along the high road toward the dwelling of this aristocratic patient. (Oh, that he had been sitting down to tea, with Hetty opposite, instead! Up a splendid avenue, down a broad drive, through massive gates on a wide gravelled space, by a stately brick mansion they pulled up. A hearty voice from a deapmullioned casement greeted them. A fine

e'derly figure came forth on to the lawn "Here at last, Earnshaw! My lady" ready for a gossip. Let's hear what you have to say, then I have to take my little girl to a party at the Lennoxes'. She doesn't want to go, but we won't let her mope-not stop with her mother too much, doctor; got a new gr-"

"Mr. Gerald Dalby, Sir Marmaduke," interposed Mr. Earnshaw. "A gentleman who may possibly take part of my practice." "Oh, I beg his pardon," said Sir Marma duke, courteously (Gerald didn't exactly se what for). "Come in, sir, while Earnshaw and I goup to my lady," and as the two elder gentlemen stepped up the flight of dark oak stairs, the junior Medicus was ushered into a drawing-room unique in his modest experience. It was a room costly yet sober in adornment; big enough to hold half Dr. Moore's whole house; wealth in every detail compared to what he was used to; a scent floating throughout, sweet, refined, delicious. Mr. Garald drew a deep breath and fell under this new charm. With a shudder he recalled the powerful aroma of furniture paste pervading the Moores' home, where spring cleaning was just over. For

Towards the satin-draped windows he moved admiringly and saw—something that east over his foolish brain yet another spell. Just outside, on a broad balcony, a beautiful untidy rose climbed up a lattice. Over its branches, full in its view, stooped a slender figure, clad in pale-tinted silk and lace An exquisite out-stretched arm, a mos shapely hand, hovered over a blossom plucked it, lifted it a moment to the lips of a lovely girlish face, then fastened it, to the music of a faint sigh, in the front of 'er dress. Mute, entranced, stood our

volve doctor, having but one thought. Oh!

the first time that odious smell, those sim-

p'e, solid mahoganies struck him as vulgar,

to exchange but one word with that vision: Dalby pitied himself as he packed his port-The aspiration evoked a gasp. The enchantress without heard it, looked up, and instantly, veiled with a certain gracious dignity, the like of which Mr. Dalby had never seen before, advanced composedly.

"Excuse me, I did not hear you announced. You are wishing to see Sir Marmaduke?"

Never since his first hobbledehoy hour at the hospitals had our hero felt so utterly gauche as now. He had an agreeable idea hat his general deportment was excellent. Now he felt as clumsy as a fortnight-old ouppy; nearly broke a window with his elstood back to let this peerless creature pass With the sharp self-reminder (very rarely r quired by Mr. Gerald) that he must collect his wits and put his best foot forward if he would not seem quite a fool, he stammered out:

"Oh, thank you, I am merely waiting for Mr. Earnshaw, 'I'm-er-looking round with him. Perhaps-er-I may become his partner." But this position, which would have sounded rather superb to-well, Lincolnshire friends, for instance-seemed to shrivel into insignificance at Landon Oaks Mr. Dalby's voice sounded apologetic as he explained it, and he grew deferentially, uncomingly red.

Patricia Chevron's instincts were all kind The stranger was an intruder on minutes that she would rather have spent alone, but he must not be permitted to feel himself so.

"Mr. Earnshaw's profession is yours hen." she said. "It is a noble one (Mc Gerald glowed with returning courage), we are so dependent on it everywhere." How thankful he felt he was a doctor. He would make the most of that compliment.

"Yes, indeed," he said, complacencly, I suppose all people are. And it's a proession that's not exactly easy-er-andmetimes it's dangerous!'

"Ah, yes, even at home it must be that," agreed Miss Chevron, "while abroad, -oh, there it must be ten times worse."

Her voice betokened sympathy with exatriated practitioners. He wished he had peen one, only then he could not have been ere. Woman all liked courage. He would lay claim to it himself, the more boldly the

"Yes, there's dangerous work abroad, said he, "but I should like to be there for that very reason." She looked at him kind-"With our army for instance." (Oh. Mr. Gerald! and good natured as all the old people of Crouleby confess you over common physic, you know you never yet dressed a cut without feeling sick!) "I've a schoolfellow who's gone in for that sort of thing, and I'm always wishing-at least I wish now-I could step into his shoes. He's in the thick of the fighting in Egypt."

This ruse of bloodthirstiness had its revard. Miss Chevron kindled at the spirited words. Her eyes darkened and glowed. "You wish you were in those terrible cenes. Oh, that is very good of you! Your

"Right as a trivet," responded Mr. Dalby, charmed at her interest; "he had a ron for it lately, though. An English officer was within an ace of being stabbed by a beast of an Arab, when Brereton made a glory they're to be allowed to marry in Aug-Major St. James in the very nick of time. "My round is over to-day," said Mr. But I beg your pardon"-Miss Chevron had grown suddenly pale-"I onght not to tell not tired I'll take you to Landon Oaks this such tales to a lady; they're only fit for men; only"-seeing her eyes begin to spar-Sir Marmaduke Chevron's. Family been there | kle again—" what I should like if I had the chance;" and finding this topic seemed to hold her interest, Mr. Dalby launched into fluent talk of the then current campaign, collect about three times a week. Calling praised the courage of his friend, the splenon her is my prerogative. You won't step | did deeds of the rescued officer, and keeping himself and his burning desire to share these dangers well to the fore, made such good use of fifteen minutes that beautiful Patricia Chevron actually looked sorry when a servant, entering with carriage wraps, announced that Sir Marmaduke was wait-

Sorry, was she? Sorry at the interruption? Mr. Gerald's heart gave a great thump at the flattering suspicion, and he flung as much suppressed feeling as he dared into his formal farewell when she left him-reluctantly, he could have sworn!

'Good-night," she said, softly, with a nost seraphic smile, "and," she added, with what to his excited fancy seemed eloquent confusion, "you will be coming again, I ho.e. I like to hear you talk-of Egypt.' How those words floated about him! and how the whole foreground of that night's restless slumbers was filled, not by the pretty form of absent Hetty, but by the fair and fascinating gentlewoman who had that day crossed his path! "She liked to hear him talk!" He'd always an idea he talked well. Now he exulted in his power. At her bidding he could talk forever. And she would requite him-well, our young gentle man went fairly off his head and indulged in calculations which, published in Southwick, would have gained him the general

verdict of hopeless insanity. In the glamor of his hot, but well concealed adoration, Mr. Dalby worked for three weeks with Mr. Earnshaw, showing skill enough professionally to make him an acceptable partner, if he would have it so Mr. Earnshaw said as much one day.

"Decision does not rest with myself en tirely," returned Mr. Gerald, rather loftily, and he left his slightly amused senior to go and speculate in seclusion on whether £250 a year, part of an old established prac tice and a handsome person-"he knew he'd that!" whether these and a most pungently passionate affection would induce the baronet to give him his daughter-would induce the charming girl to take him. And vanity whispered "yes" to the whole

So for three weeks the young doctor missed no chance of visiting Landon Oaks, gathered up every scrap of converse on that topic which she had as good as told him he andled so well, and, intoxicated by every fresh minute of Patricia Chevron's presence strayed daily farther into a fool's paradise. And meanwhile what of his three years'

ove, what of Hetty Moore? Why, the thought of her made him unmfortable, so, lightly be it written, he neught of her as rarely as he could. How wise Dr. Moore had been, though, to refuse to close with those precipitate proposals made in the first flush of fortune's arrival How very wise! He could never be grateful enough. He wrote, with a hint to that

effect, the letter which Dr. Moore looked black over. As to a letter to Hester! well, he'd not exactly promised it. Perhaps she had forgotten what he said (he knew she had not). He would write her a friendly sort of a note by and by: when Sir Marmaduke-if Miss Chevron-oh, when he was certain of anything! So presently he got his experimental visit to Southwick prolonged; Dr. Mou. rewed up his face over the letter which bore the information, Hetty vanished to her room to cry over it; and then came an evening when Mr. Dalby, walking in the Landon gardens beside Miss Chevron, daringly begged a flower from ow, and all but tripped over a stool, as he that trellis by which he had first seen her. And this beautiful princess, this queen of roses, bestowed a bud upon him with a sweet, half-reluctant shyness that sent him

> Next day he wrote to Crouleby, saying he had almost determined to remain at Southwick, and this done, an officious sense of honor that bade him be off with the old love before he was on with the new, impelled him to write to Hetty. So, spoiling six sheets of paper and six pens over it, he compiled a cold, studiously friendly note to her; thanked her for her sisterly care for his comfort while he had been at her uncle's. and hoped they might possibly meet at some future time. He did not at all enjoy writing that epistle, but he had done his duty as a gentleman when it was completed: and he thrust it in his pocket when he had to start for Landon Oaks, resolving to post it on his return

away in a species of delirium!

As usual now, he waited for Mr. Earn shaw in the house, but in a different room next the small drawing-room. Its open window overlooked the balcony and the clustering rose, and-gracious powers!-

what did it overlook as well! Two individuals: one, Patricia Chevron. radiantly lovely; one, a handsome, soldierly man, who bent toward her with devotion unmistakable. She spoke our luckless friend, mute as a mouse and rigid as a stone, heard every syllable.

"They even kept the papers from me, raham. I had only stray tidings of you to live off. I used to watch these roses you were so fond of, till my heart ached with wondering if you would ever come to them and me again. I called them yours always. the dear things. But once I gave one away. Our doctor brought an assistant or omething of that kind here, and, strange to say, he knew that brave fellow who saved your life. He told me so much about you, dearest. I even let him have a flower to pay him. He was a harmless, respectable sort of young man, and-"

The harmless, respectable sort of young nan nearly choked with a stifled groan then turned and fled.

Out of the house and half-way home he'd got before Mr. Earnshaw picked him up with, "Air of the room disagreed with you? Ah, it's sultry to-night. And they kept me a long while, too. Deal to talk about. Col. St. James just back from the Soudan. the man they tried to stop their daughter being engaged to before he went. She might have been a countess, but the coronet kicked the beam when weighed against her colonel, so now be's covered himself with ust. You'll see something of the wedding

But Mr. Dalby did not stop with Mr -indigestion, found out Southwick disagreed with him, took himself to the coast for a week, and by the sad sea waves meditated on what an ass he had been. Ther he got himself back to Crouleby, and, with a humility that has much improved him, courted the healing of his wounds by browneyed Hetty. They, too, were on their September wed

ding tour when the bride, foraging for a fusee-case in an overcoat her husband said he had not worn for months, brought out a letter addressed to her own maiden name. "Why, what is this, Gerald?" questioned

she: "did you write me after all from Southwick, and forget to post the letter? And may I have it now?" To which he made answer: "Wny yes, wrote, but now you've got me, pet, you

want nothing else, do you? There!" tearing the paper into shreds and casting them into Windermere's waters; "we won't talk of the time when I was away from you This is a hundred times happier!" Acknowledging which, Hetty never sus

pects or asks aught anent what her husband determinately consigns to oblivion, that month of midsummer madness. - Cassell'

She Took the Town

Frankie Cleveland won the hearts of he ubjects by marrying a President. She deserves credit for that, but a Grand Forks, Dak., lady won the hearts of the denizens of that lively little city, not long ago, more completely in half an hour. She did it with a horse. The lady drove a sleepy-looking carriage horse about town on her shopping tours that in appearance didn't look as though it could go a mile in a week. A well-known citizen had a spanking big team that was acknowledged to be the swiftest in the town. The lady and gentlenan met in society frequently, and the latter never lost an opportunity to chaff her bout her ill-looking horse. One day they appened to drive up to a city drug store at

the same time. "Say," began the man as he looked a he lady and then glanced at the horse 'why don't you hitch a snail to your car tage? It would go faster than that horse and look a deuced sight better."

"You have 'guyed' me repeatedly about that horse," replied the lady. "Now, I'll vager that I'll beat you in a half-mile race.' "I'll bet you \$10 you can't."

"Wait till I drive home and get the oney and I'll take you." "Never mind doing that; I'll loan you

the money," broke in a bystander. The money was put up and half a mile n a level street was chosen. Half the town witnessed the race. The flyers got on an even start and away they went. The little horse spurted at the start and took the lead. The little beast's mane and tail fairly stood up in the air as she went at a Mand S. gait down the stretch. The big team was not only beaten, but in a straight race would have been distanced. The town went wild. They are guying the man yet

up in that country.

ONE SUMMER AFTERNOON.

Prout's is an old-fashioned farm hous which stands with its orchards and field between a wide tidal river and the sea. Summer boarders have brought the usual changes to it-tennis courts, colored waiters, and an the inevitable ash furniture from Grand Rapids.

Old Israel Prout is not quite awake to the change yet, nor satisfied to reap a larger harvest from these frivolous college boys and pretty girls than he ever did from his neadows of salt hay. He sits about uncomfortably, and talks to the older men among the boarders. He especially affected the company, last summer, of an old, shabby fellow named McCann, who had, as he told Israel, but two weeks' holiday in his rich.' I wanted to be rich," said Seppi, yearly grind, and had come to spend it in leep sea fishing.

One day twinges of rheumatism kept him from going out to the Banks, and he sat with Israel, smoking, on the shore of the inlet, watching the young men racing in their sail hoats.

"Who is that?" he asked, nodding owards a young fellow who sat apart on the

bank. "I have not seen him before." "No. He's a neighbor's son. Widow Riddell. She's had hard luck. Only had this boy. John, an' he took to books from a baby. Could do nothin' at farmin'. Shrewd, sensible boy, too. Worked his way through college, and went abroad for two years as tutor for some rich man's sons. Got a place after that in a big insurance house in Philadelphia, an' then took typhoid. an' lost it. He's been laid on the shelf for nigh a year. You see he looks poorly yit. But he's ready for work, if he could git it. It isn't easy to git. He's been tryin' right an' left. Got no inflocence. When you git out of the percession, I s'pose 'tain't easy to catch step ag'in."

"No, I suppose not," said McCann. What did he do in that house?"

Talked to the furriners that hed busiless. Them queer lingues come nateral to John. Ef he'd taken as much interest in farmin' as in French, it 'ud hey served his turn better "

A year ago John would have been in one of the boats, shouting, laughing, cheering. Now he thought, How could any grown man care for such folly? Life was such a breathless tragedy! Why, look at him, shelved at twenty-three! For six months he had been scheming, struggling, begging for work-not charity, but work! An ablebodied man, no fool, educated, on fire with eagerness to use his knowledge and help the world-yet not even allowed to earn his living! There was no chance in this country for a young man without capital or influence -none! Men who owed him kindness had turned a cold shoulder on him when he asked for work. It was a cold, selfish world, and the true secret was to care only for

The fact was that the lad had made his first plunge into disappointment so common in life, and the chill of it struck to his heart He had received a lot of letters that morning, all refusals. His mother had coaxed him to go over to Prout's and see the race, hoping to cheer him up. "You must see something of folk. John.

Bessie may be there by this time." What was the little artist to him? What

home had he to offer her? Two years ago he had planned-But he had come to please his mother. How dull the sky was? The marshes were

flat and hideous in the leaden light, the creeks were black and sluggish. The very tiger-lilies and marsh-mallows by the path wearied his eye. As he sat on the bank, groups of girls in

their airy gowns fluttered through the trees: on the pier were two or three portly old gentlemen, judges, bank presidents, millionaires, no doubt purse-proud and miserly. He hated them all. " Every man for himself?" he muttered, stretching out his legs, as an Italian organ-grinder tried to pass The man was ridiculous enough. On his

neels were steel spurs, with which, when he ground the organ, he struck a brass kettle, and on his head a high triangular cap edged with bells. He set down the organ and be gan to turn it, executing a sort of frenzied dance, kicking the kettle and wagging his head. A little girl stood motionless beside him. John burst into a laugh. He was but a boy after all in the depths of his despair Even an organ-grinder was an event at Prout's. The girls came chattering up from the woods, the portly old gentlemen auntered across the beach. Mr. McCann and Israel lounged down the bank towards

"Hyar, you tramp, be off!" said Prout

John jumped up. "Let the man alone, Uncle Israel. It's hard way to earn a living, heaven knows Give him a chance.

Israel laughed. The Italian nodded to John, and fell to work with frantic energy. The organ shrieked, the keetle rang, the bells jangled. He stopped breathless, and odded again to Riddell.

"You are from Piedmont?" said John. The man's yellow, dirty face glowed at the sound of his own patois. "Si, signor. Carema. Si, si!"

"What does he say?" cried the old ladies and the girls, crowding closer. Even the solid bankers, who in town would not have een the Italian though he had crossed their nath a dozen times a day, in this idle hour ooked at him with a feeble interest. "He says he is from a village in the

ower Alps," said John. "I was there nce." On the instant the low cottages, the brown vineyards, the sharp range of peaks in the background, and the haif ruined castle to the right, rose before them. know Carema," he said. "Pedro Nossi was my good friend there."

"Ah, Pedro is my uncle!" the Italian fairly screamed. "I am Seppi. Have you not heard of Seppi? And did the signor see the church at Carema? And the picture? Ah, there is no picture like that in the

"What does he say?" came the chorus To their surprise it was the old fisherman

Mr. McCann, who answered them, interpreting for John and Seppi, who were too eager to hear him, as they discussed the marvelons beauty of the poor little village and of Seppi's house, which was on the

The Italian caught the little girl who was with him by the shoulder.

"Anita! The signor has walked by our nouse! He has perhaps broken a bunch of made by the cider press and long drawn grapes from the old vine, and rested on the big stone where your blessed mother used to too slow, and the method of evaporation sit in the evening! She may be there now annex of a row of new chambers filled with | looking down the road for Seppl and her baby girl"

> The tears sto at in his heady black eves The child, who was as stolid and square as if cut out of a log, quietly put up one fat hand and wiped them away.

"Some time, my father," she said. "Why did you leave Carema, Seppi?"

"Signor, I came with a great padrone from Aosta. He said: 'If you will come with Anita, and play and dance in America for two years, you shall come home richgravely shaking his head. The bells jangled merrily, in odd contrast

to the miserable face below. "And then?"

"Sandro, that was his name, took us to the far West, and parted me from Anita. was driven and starved, but that did not matter. Look here!"

He pulled down her gown from the child's back, and showed it scarred and black. A cry of pity came from every woman there. Seppi's big hands shook as he buttoned the little dress again, but the child stood passive. "I ran away. I found my girl, and we

are on our way home. We shall see Marie and my boy and the old house again!" "How soon, Senni?"

The poor organ-grinder shrugged his shoulders.

"It takes much time to make a little noney-yes! We have walked from Chicago. We have saved every penny. We do not eat much, Anita and I! It will take liquid follows the spiral until at the endit forty dollars to take us home, and we have saved this, in two years.

He pulled from his breast a leagern bag and, throwing his coat upon the grass, poured out on it a little heap of silver. The crowd and through a tube, where, kissed by oxy pressed closer. John kneeled, and began gen, it enters the next floor below, when to count it. He was so eager that he could the process is repeated. scarcely get his breath. He was a warmhearted, impetuous boy, and he had forgotten all his own trouble in Seppi's.

The girl watched him. She wanted explain matters to him. Pointing to the noney, she stammered in English, "Some

me-Cerema! Patience, patience!" "Yes, it does need patience," said John excitedly, springing to his feet. "There are not sixteen dollars, and they have cost two year's work! Gentlemen "-he held out is cap-" it will be so little to you-these twenty-four dollars that are needed-but it neans home and wife and mother to these oor souls." The cap passed from hand to hand. The

nen laughed, some of the women cried, and the crisp notes and coins dropped in fast, When it came back to Seppi, it weighed heavily in his hands. The excitable Italian showed, by his sud-

den gravity, how deeply he was moved. He glanced around the circle of kind faces, and bowed low. "It is much," he said at last, "We will go to New York to-day, and sail tomorrow.

There will be money left for Marie.

thank you." Then he stood quiet, looking at the his cheeks. It did not need the ship or the voyage. He was alr dy with Marie at

Anita seemed to wake as from a stupor

She touched John's elbow.

"Signor, we are going home! I ar going to mother!" she said timidly, and then, like a true Piedmontese, began to dance. She was a homely child, but it was the happiness in her that danced, and that was beautiful to see. Seppi in a sudden renzy of joy, ground the organ, beat the kettle, rang the bells.

John stood laughing with the others, but he was more touched than they. Poor and idle as he was, he had been able to do some thing yet in life.

Some of the ladies had disappeared, and came back now with a valise packed with pretty little gowns for Anita, bright colored ribbons and toys. There was even present for Marie and the bambino at home. The child, flushed and sparkling, bowed low to them all, as she bade them farewell. But she ran up to John, and falling on one knee she kissed his hand.

"I will pray for you, signor," she said. As Seppi and the child disappeared, the boarders at Prout's sauntered up to the house to supper. Mr. McCann walked with "That is a good fellow," he said. "And

he speaks Italian well. We- 'McCann and Shippen '-have one of the largest shipping houses in New York. We want a secretary who in master of French, Italian and German. I'll write for this lad's references, of dissipation or wickedness. He who and if they are satisfactory, he shall have the place at once."

"They'll be all right," said Israel. But he was dismayed. The senior partner of McCann and Shippen! And he had taken him for a mechanic out on his holi-

That pretty little artist, Bessy Henry, had watched the whole scene from her hammock, herself unseen. She, too, looked after John as he walked home across tie "How good he is," she thought, her eyes

growing soft and tender. "There is nobody like him! But he has forgotten" John, crossing the marshes, hummed a tune to himself. How fine were those gray dence, call it home. - Talmage. tints in the sky, and the soft browns and erimsons in the swamps-could anything be more delicate? The minnows and crabs shooting through the coffee-colored water of days of our hardy forefathers, are "old the creeks, the blue dragon-flies-how happy they all were! He wished he could have shaken hands with every one of those men aud women who had made Seppi and the child so glad for life! The world was so good and so full of generous and friendly ouls! It was enough to be alive!-Rebecca Harding Davis, in Congregationalist.

Dreadfully Sour. The vinegar of our daddies has gone to

oin the list of antiquities headed by Grandfather's Clock. With the disappearance of the apple orchards and the comparative scarcity of modern issues of the forbidden fruit the question of vinegar was by no means a small one until glass-eyed chemistry took a hand, and lo! there is made to- are."

day an article which looks, tastes, sme like, takes the place of, is purer, cheape and in every respect the superior of vinega evaporation route. The cider press so tired." The demand of lazy-account lative-of-flesh humanity for vinegar has i creased so rapidly of late that the press as the advance agent for vinegar

adly behind the time But for the vine at the lay and frankly the process of making vinera eems to be simple, only you must know how to do it. A natural gas derrick would make a first-class plant for a manufactor of artificial vinegar. The foundation is spirit of highwine, obtained by a in shar distillation of corn, mait or any other suit stance with a sentiment of sacharine.

Corn and malt are the substances me used for the reason of ease of handling purity of nature and richness of yield. That done the extract of mait is pumped to th top story of the derrick, if you please Previous to be taken upstairs, however twenty per cent of the liquid has been in troduced to eighty per cent of water, and in this proportion the liquids mingling, be gin the journey downstairs, and a mos curious journey down it is. Confined in large tank it is conducted by pipes to g series of large cans which look like bit lard tins.

These cans are packed with shavings of eech which, shaped like a spirat, are placed as though to roll. But the spirals don't roll. They are packed too tightly to gether. Now the journey of the liquid by gins. By an ingenious arrangement cule Tumbles," the liquid is distributed syetly upon the shavings of beech and the downward trip has begun. Drop by drop tie is discharged to the next layer, and this process of filtering and dripping is resumed to the bottom of the can, where it discharges through a faucet and flowing along a pip

Thus traveling several floors it finally reaches the packing floor. There it drips into a barrel, clear as a crystal (the liquid not the barrel), sourer than any old maid, thoroughly mixed with its component parts. married, and altogether a better article of vinegar than the best fruit of the Garden of Eden could have produced. This is " white vinegar" of eighty grains' strength and warranted to take the mucous membrane of at the first touch. If you want a "first-class cider vinegar" "schust put in a leetle burnt shugar" and the trick is done.

To reduce the vinegar to the strength for proper use put in a little more water and another trick has been safely and conscien tiously accomplished. This process of man ufacture is simply an old dog being taught new tricks; instead of an extract of apple you have an extract of cereal. The shot tower plant has superseded the cider mill. while the beech shavings, without coloring or flavoring the liquid, is a "cannon ball" method of condensation. More than twenty per cent of spirit to start in would cause this great and glorious government to sit down on the too enterprising factory.

Defences of Young Men.

good home. Some of my hearers look back with tender satisfaction at their early home It may have been rude and rustic, hidden among the hills, and architector upholstere never planned or adorned it. But all the fresco on princely walls never looked so en ticing to you as those rough hewn rafters You can think of no park or arbor tree planted on fashionable country seats so at tractive as the plain brook that run in from of the old farm house and sang under the weeping willows. No barred gave way, adorn ed with statue of bronze, and swung ope

the glory of the swinging gate. Many of you have a second dwellin place, your adopted nome, that also is cred forever. There you build the first fam ily altar. There your children were born All those trees you planted. That room is solemn, because once in it, over the hot pil low, flapped the wings of death. Unde that roof you expect when your work is done to lie down and die. You try with many words to tell the excellency of the place, but you fail. There is only one word in the language that can describe your meaning

It is home.

by obsequious porter in full dress, has hall

Now I declare it, that young man is com paratively safe who goes out into the world with a charm like this upon him. Tae memory of parental solicitude, planning and praying, will be to him a shield and a shelter. I never knew a man faithful both to his early and adopted home, who at the same time was given over to any gross form seeks his enjoyment chiefly from outside as sociation, rather than from the more quiet and unpresuming pleasures of which I have spoken, may be suspected to be on the broad road to ruin. Absalom despised his father's house, and you know his history of sin and his death of shame. If you seem unneces sarily isolated from your kindred and former associates, is there not some room that you can call your own? Into it gather books and pictures, and a harp. Have a portrait over the mantel. Make ungodly mirth stand back from the threshold. Consecrate some spot with the knee of prayer. By the memory of other days, a father's counsel and a mother's love, and a sister's confi

WARNER'S Log Cabin Remedies-old fashioned, simple compounds, used in the timers" but "old reliable." They comprise a "Sarsaparilla," "Hops and Buchu Reme dy," "Cough and Consumption Remedy, 'Scalpine, for the hair," "Extract," for External and Internal Use, "Plasters, "Rose Cream," for Catarrh, and "Liver Pills." They are put up by H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Reme dies, and promise to equal the standard value of those great preparations. All druggists keep them.

"I'm the Rev. Mr. Smuggleton, of Waybackville," he w hispered to the usher of an up-town church, who had given him the poo est seat in the building. "That's all right, air." responded the usher cordially. "Stran gers are always welcome, no matter who they

DECADENCE

ancient days, when all was young, And Love and Hope were rife, on Cupid fed on rustic fare And lived a country life.

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tle rose betimes at break of day, And round the country harried: pstirring hearts that were unwed, A .d soothing down the married that then, on wider mischief bent,

ite hied him to the city; Aud it iding much to suit his taste, fie stayed there-more's the pity.

Men built him there a golden touse, Bedight with golden stars; They feasted him on golden grain. And wine in golden jars.

They draped his pretty nakedness In richest cloth of gold; And set him up in business Where Love was bought and sold.

and thus he led a city life. Forgetting his nativity; Since then he's gone from bad to worse

Legal Bomerangs.

It is not often that lawyers are knocked over by boomerangs impelled by their own enius, but it does sometimes so happen. I few years ago'a min accused of killing is wife conveyed a valuable house and lot to his lawyer as a fee for defending him. The lawyer proved to the jury that the client ess not a criminal, but an unfortunate lunair who killed his wife in a fit of irresponsle frenzy. The prisoner was acquitted, but his son went into another court and suggested that as his father was a lunatic he had not the capacity to convey away his house and lot. The conveyance was set side and the lawyer got only a "reasonand son continued to live in the house.

The court reports recently gave another astance of a sharp lawyer who "helped to attorney had, for many years, been conteston the ground that his client, the husband of the lawyer who had thus far been attendlient should be ordered to pay that amount e had for years been successfully resisting ee was not forthcoming, and counsel solemwalked forth a wiser and better lawyer.

A Novel Bout at Kicking.

was genuin and hearty, and they were as up a new trail. was neither peace nor safety in the then awless realm of the gold-seekers.

trolic, and it was a matter of supreme in- rare, and his value priceless. difference to him whether this took the form of pleasant episodes or rough fighting. He exemplified the old adage that "It is just as | Fruit is very plentiful, and of fine quality, or beast with desperate fury. Several by him and more than one man had nearly st his life by the savage heels of the brute. | will be filled with the golden fruit. so exciting had become the record of the he had done and was capable of doing.

"He is the liveliest kicker in the world,"

" You are right, old man. That beast an kick the hair off a man's head without ouching the skin," replied one of his com-

This was touching Tom in a tender place, and after a moment's reflection he spoke up with the remark:

"Lord, Tom! Why he'd make mincemeat of you in a minute."

"Would he?" replied the athletic Indian-

"Or the best jack,' laughingly interposed a companion.

"I mean what I say, old man, so don't be too spry with your tongue." And Tom's friend apologized for the jest and the crowd dispersed for the night.

ing the miners gathered in from their work

the camp. The preliminaries were quickly mistress, boy and man-all, all smoke."

arranged and the fight began. The 'east Tom leaped forward and landed a terrific the conflict raged. Sometimes the jack My works shall justify me." would get in a savage blow on his opponent, but oftener the man had the best of it: and at last putting forth all of his wonderful strength he landed a kick with the fury at a Delaware avenue residence lately oband irresistible force of a pile-driver on the served that the chandeller over the diningjack's neek, which had been his objective point from the beginning. The beast reel- that there was a light over the head of each ed back and with a convulsive quiver fell guest. The globes were of various colors, over dead. Tom was terribly bruised, but some amber, some red and some blue. no bones were broken, and in a few days "What is the object of having the globes he was as spry as ever.

The miners next day gave the jack a regular funeral. Amid all the pomp and cir- one gives a dinner or tea one must invite cumstance of the camp he was laid to rest underneath the sod of the valley, and the local poet thus canonized his memory:

Lay his waxen hoofs together, Fold back his long and spreading ears, For he has gone to blend his heehaw with the music of the spheres. -Alta Californian.

Connecticut Coons. The coon season sets in in Connecticut about the middle of September and continues until cold weather, but the farmers do not make a business of the sport until after the corn has been husked and other autumn down. The men noticed it, of course, but chores have been done. The coon is ripest they did not divine what caused it. They able" fee out of the estate, and the father and juicest in the period between Oct. 15 were quite taken back and awfully glum at and Nov. 15, and, being stuffed full of first. But finally one of them turned with Indian corn, fall poultry, chestnuts a sigh and began talking to a real lovely and acorns, he is less nimble; he can- homely little thing that was sitting under a plant the wound that laid him low." The not run so far after the dogs once get on his ruby-colored light. Why, she was perfectly trail. His wits are not so sharp either, and | charming under it. So you see that when I ing the claim for alimony in a divorce suit usually as soon as the first hue and cry of a want people to look perfectly hideous I put lot of stalwart country lads, with a couple | them under the blue lights. It kills everyhad no means. The client moved the court of excited dogs, is borne to him on the still, thing." The gentleman looked up. He to substitute another attorney in the place crisp autumn air, he waddles away into the was under a blue light. heart of the most convenient swamp, pulls ing to his interest. The lawyer interposed his corpulent body to the top of an evergreen Babies of the Antipodes as Seen from a no objection to his own removal, but he or black oak tree and waits for the chase. If asked that before the order of removal was the night is starlit it is an easy thing to do made, an allewance of \$7,500 should be to pick him off his lofty perch with a charge on my bicycle tour around the world, I came made as fees for his services, and that his of No. 2 shot driven with three-and-a-half upon a very novel and interesting sight. It drachms of powder behind his foreshoulder. is the first thing of the kind I ever saw or ate court. The court, however, astonished A fat coon that has been shot in this way heard about. My overland journey led me he learned counsel by reminding him that usually sits still and thinks a moment, until through many out-of-the-way districts, he has fully made up his mind that his burhe application for alimony on the ground den is more than he can bear, then he in many respects. In one of these obscure hat his client had no money; and he cer- topples contentedly over and comes tumbsainly could not now expect his client to ling down among the tree limbs with the Ling Mountains, I saw about twenty Chipay that which he himself had repeatedly de- punky thud of a decayed pumpkin rolling clared in open court his client had not. The out of a cart. He strikes the ground, a large round ball of fur, and instantly four arms lambs. The length of each baby's tether tippe t with sharp hooks shoot out just in time to catch two dogs that have been excitedly waiting for this act in the entertain-In the early days of Datch Flat a large- ment. The coon has now become a buzz oned and gigantic Indianian was known saw, and each time that he revolves a dog to his rough but kindly associates as "Kick-loses several pieces of his hide or a bit of ng Tom." He had won the nickname by his ear or lip. Over and over the three anieason of the territic force with which he mals spin, dogs snarling and snapping,

could launch his great sinewy foot against coon biting and striking and spluttering, in the feat of standing upright by steadying an opposing objec. He was, besides, as and the revolutions do not cease until the lithe and springy as a panther. In those motive power gives out and the coon is a days men were not very particular about the limp bag of fat in the jaws of his fierce foes. character of their amusements, although After the game has been killed one of the othing mean or underhanded ever took hunters throws it over his shoulder and the place among them. Their rough courtesy dogs are driven off into the woods to look

Norman Parons or Paladins of France. It requires an extraordinary dog for hunt. They at times had little regard for human ing coons, for no other animal leaves so delicate and fleeting a scent. It is up to They admired courage and strength, because If there is any process for breeding a suchese were the qualities which came every cessful coon dog it is not known. A setter hound may be superb in his line, but all may Among the pioneers of the wilderness be practically worthless for coon hunting. Kicking Tom had grown into universal A good coon dog may have a cross from all popularity. He was generous, brave and other hunting dogs, and there may be a indly, and, what perhaps endeared him to broad stripe of mongral in his make up, yet his associates more than anything else, he no one can say just what it is that makes was always foremost in the rough sports of him great in his profession. There are the camp. He was ever ready for fun and scores of coon dogs, but a first rate one is

> ---Life in Cuba.

good to fight as to eat." One day a miner in Cuba. Oranges are as abundant as acorns brought into camp a Mexican burro which in a British forest. That they have some soon obtained a celebrity as a vicious ani- monetary value we may know from the fact orange-vender, but it is infinitesimal, and nountain ponies had been kicked to death in exchange for the smallest coin of the country, hands, pockets, and the hat too,

They are never charged for in the hotel bill, and a dozen will be brought to the tor and a long professional acquaintance subject of universal conversation and in- traveler if he but complain of thirst. A with the lady gave him the privilege of quiry among the miners. Sitting in their Cuban going to a bull-fight, generally takes speaking plainly on occasions. "It is not cabins they spun wonderful tales of what a store in a handkerchief, from which he unkind. It is simply true and therefore may refresh himself and have a stock of missles ready to throw at a cowardly bull or an unfortunate toredor. In the Spanish dictionary there is positively a verb, "to

One of the peculiarities of Cuba is the volante, an equipage only to be found in this island, and possessing the easiest and most delightfully exhilarating motion. It is a kind of high gig with a very small light of that sort." "He can't out-kick me." The observa- body, hung on immense springs, surmounted tion was received by the group with amazed | by a large hood. Stretched from the hood | it?" to the apron is an awning of some dark material to protect the eyes of the occupant from the glaring sun. The wheels are immense, and the shafts so exceedingly long an. "Then he can have the chance. I'm that there is a great distance between the ready to kick him for \$100, and may the vehicle and the horse. To keep a volante is a sign of respectability, and the luxury a breakfast to begin a day's work on. Oatwhich, next to a cigar and a bull-fight, is meal cannot be digested save by outdoor dearest to the Cuban heart.

the camp that Tom was willing to kick the see a Cuban take a few whiffs of a cigarette | Express. burro for a wager. In the dusk of the even- between the several courses, and lights are burning close at hand to enable him to do and discussed the subject and all its bear- so. If a party of gentlemen are invited to Promptly at the appointed hour every in- court, at funerals, in the domestic circles, habitant of Dutch Flat was assembled in a at feasts, and on the out-door drives. The

The greatest cigar factory of Cuba is that kept at a higher temperature than could be

A Sweet Revenge.

A gentleman who was invited out to dine room table was of peculiar construction so of different colors?" the guest asked of his hostess. "Why you see;" said she, " when some people whom one perfectly hates. Now last 'fuesday I gave a supper and I had to invite two women whom I despise. But I had to invite them or some of the young men I wanted wouldn't come. I had my revenge on my fair enemies, however, I placed each of these two women under one of those pale blue lights at table, They're usually considered beautiful women, but under that light they had the most ghastly look you ever saw. They were perfect scarecrows. They seemed to have aged twenty years the minute they sat

Bicycle. One day when travelling through China communities in the foothills of the Maenese infants tethered to stakes on a patch of greensward, like so many goats or pet was about ten feet, and the bamboo stakes were set far enough apart so that the babies wouldn't get all tangled up. Each baby had a sort of girdle or Kammerbund around its waist, and the end of the tether string was tied to the back of this. Some of the little Celestials were crawling about on allfours; others were taking their first lessons themselves against the stake they were tied to. What queer little Chinese mortals they all looked, to be sure, picketed out on the grassland like a lot of young calves whose mothers were away for the day! In this respect they did, indeed, resemble young calves, for I could see their mothers at work in a rice field a few hundred yards away. All the babies seemed quite coneved curiosity, I never heard a whimper slightest attention to them, and from appearances, I should conclude that they were most likely picketed out in this manner every fine day while their mothers worked in the neighboring fields. Very probably these Chinese babies soon come to regard their daily outing at the stake with the same degree of satisfaction that every Young America derives from his perambulator ride on sunny afternoons in the park .- Thomas Stevens, in Babyhood.

Beefsteak and Hot Rolls.

"Why, doctor, I can't see what you mean mal, who, when excited, would attack man | that at nearly every corner may be found an | I am sure I ext most sensibly." "I knew you would say that, but I can tell you that you eat very unsensibly."

"Unsensibly? That's unkind, doctor "Not a bit of it, madam," replied the physician, whose wide reputation as a doc. most kind."

" How do I eat unsensibly?" "You choose such absurd dishes for your

breakfast." " How so?"

"You eat oatmeal, don't you?"

"Yes, but why-" "And you eat dry bread and potatoes with some fish balls, hash, or something "Yes, but that is a sensible menu, isn"

"Not at all. The best breakfast in the world for an ordinary healthy person is a steak or a chop, with good coffee, hot rolls and eggs."

"Hot rolls. O, doctor!" "Yes, hot rolls. That is the best sort of work. Though it is said to be healthful The consumption of tobacco in Cuba is it has caused more dyspepsia than all the almost incredible. Every man, woman, candy, pastry, and hot rolls ever made. I prows lowered in gathering anger. His and child is addicted to smoking, and know that advice seems to you to be hereteigars play quite an important part in Cuban | ical, but it is sound and if you will follow it hospitality. Mr. Ballou says: "At the you will find a marked improvement in your The next day the rumor went wild through table d'hote of an hotel it is not unusual to health. Try it and see."-N. Y. Mail and

Salt a Factor in Building.

The American Architect asserts that one ings. Opinion as to the match was about dine together, the host so orders it that a of the new building materials which is likeevenly divided. If anything Tom was the packet of the finest cigarettes is frequently ly to be found useful in many ways is comfavorite. Under these circumstances a passed to his guests, with a lighted taper, in mon salt. Among the carpenters salt is mill for \$100 a side was easily arranged be- the course of the meal, and at its close some now found to be useful as an aid to the ween the beast and the man, and it was fayorite brand of the more substantial cigar heating of glue. Where, as is usual in decided that the conflict should come off the is furnished to all. Tobacco is consumed on joiners' and cabinet makers' shops, the glue every occasion, in the council-chamber, the is melted in a jacket kettle, surrounded by water, it is said to be advisable to put sait in the water in the outer kettle. The adlittle level spot just opposite the limits of slave and his master, the maid and her dition of salt raises the boiling point, and, therefore, allows the glue in the kettle to be

seemed to take in the situation at a glance, known as the Cabana, but it is very difficult maintained with water alone, and this is and laying back his ears he watched his to get a senuine "Cabana" cigar in Cuba, advantageous to the work. The mason wary opponent with angry eyes. Suddenly for they are so largely exported. England find their use of salt in adding it to cemer: takes a larger percentage than any other mortar in cold weather, to preserve it from kick squarely on the junction of the neck | country, California comes next. The cigar- the bad effects of freezing. It is not quite and head. The brute reeled before the force ettes of La Honradez are famous, and cerclear why the salt'should act in this way, of the blow, but recovering on the instant tainly the proprietors seem conscious of as the beneficial results of using it are visihe wheeled and launched both heels at his their merits, for on the little chromo-litho- ble with mortar which has certainly been antagonist. The man leaped aside and as graphed wrapper which surrounds each frozen, and frozen salt water expands nearqu'ek as lightning responded with another bundle of cigarettes you may read the ly as much as fresh water. But engineers fearful kick on the burro's nec t. And so motto: "Mis hechos me justificaran" | and contractors who have tried it are unanimous in their opinion of its value. In many cases masonry has been laid in cement in cold weather, using a considerable proportion of salt in the mixture, which, afte repeated freezings and thawings, has remained in perfect condition, while work near by laid in mortar of the same kind. but without salt, has been disintegrated by

Farmers' Indebtedness.

We hear much about the indeptedness of the farmers of this country. The total of farmers' indebtedness is put at two billion dollars. This is truly a large amount. We cannot comprehend it. It is more than the natinal debt. But the value of our farm products every year is four billion dollars. fuat is, every year we produce twice our total indebtedness. Such being the case our condition is not desper to by long odds. Why, if we were to be very saving for only one year-cut down our living expenses a little and save fully all we produce—the gain would pay all we owe. The farmers of this country do a big business; they own property; compared with their business and property, their indebtedness is small. Nevertheless, we are in debt too often and too much. Some go in debt for fertilizers, some for fand, some for luxuries of living Our indebtedness ought to be much less than two billion dollars. We ought to be creditors; yet there are twenty farmers be longing to the debtor class to every farmer belonging to the creditor class. Debt is a very bad thing. Few things should make a man more sad than to put a mortgage upon his home. Farmers are often scolded for their readiness to put their signature to papers; and we must coufess that we are too ready to put our names to papers that are the evidence of debt -Southern Culti

VARIETIES.

"MR. RAJONES," said the foreman of Southern Illinois paper, as he went into the presence of the editor the other day, "we've waited a day and a half for that blank paper and it hasn't come yet. If we don't go to press this afternoon we'll lose two sticksfu or legal ads that have got to be printed before tomorrow. What are we going to do?" "Have we any blank paper at all?" inquir

"We have ten quires of brown paper, such as butchers use." "Then," said the editor, as the fire of

ed the editor.

sudden inspiration flashed from his eyes, we'll use that." And he returned to his desk and wrote the

tollowing editorial, which he gave to the foreman, with instructions to double-lead i and put it at the head of the first column on the editorial page: "Of all the papers in the United States, the

Welkin Ringer is the only one that has the enterprise to print a correct portrait of Queen Kapiolani, of the Sandwich Islands, which will be found in another column. The out lines of this portrait have been engraved with great care, and the cut is guaranteed to be an accurate copy of the latest photographs of her majesty; while in orier to show her the lion and not the hyena for their model. It is up to the lion and not the hyena for their model. It is up to the lion and not the hyena for their model. It is up to the lion and not the hyena for their model. It is up to the lion and not the hyena for their model. It is up to the lion and not the hyena for their model. It is up to looked at them for several minutes from the trouble and expense of wrinting our enpure amusement at their unique position; tire edition on paper whose polor and qualbut although they regarded me with wide- ity exactly reproduce the complexion and texture of the skin of this now famous queen field that no other dog can rival, and a fox- from any of them. Nobody was paying the Extra copies of this week's issue, wrapped ready for mailing, can be had at five cents by applying at this office."

> DR. BRYANT'S JOKE .- Dr. Bryant, who accompanied President Cleveland on his recent tour through the west and sonth, is a serious man, who never jokes and never uses slang. One day the doctor was walking through the woods on the Belle Meade Farm. who is known far and wide as a very success ful racounteur. The general was in particularly high spirits that day, and stories ran out of him like sap out of a sugar maple.

> At the end of one especially good story th doctor, who did not seem to be much pricked by the point of it, continued to look up at the rees, which he had been some time examin ing, and said: "General, you raise a good many chest

nuts here, don't you?" All the rest of the day the doctor wondered

why General Jackson told no more stories.

-I was in hopes of finding you up to-day,

Miss Binks. Fair Invalid (weakly)-I will never be up again. I am on my death-bed. I know it. Physician-I met Miss Pert on my way

ere. She has a new dress frem Paris. Invalid-Made here, I guess. Physician-No, it was made by Worth. St showed me the bill, five hundred dollars.

Invalid-My goodness. Physician-Her bonnet was made in Paris, oo, cost one hundred dollars.

Invalid-Mercy me. Physician-And she has gone down town to buy a thousand-dollar sealskin sacque. She will be coming back in about an hour.

Invalid-Ring for Marie. I must go to the window and see that odious creature if I die for it. - Omaha World. HER CRUBL JOKE ON HER MOTHER. - A fe days ago a Chester lady and her daughter

went to Philadelphia to do some shopping anc on returning on an afternoon train the daughter sat in the seat behind her mother. The conductor began collecting the tickets soon after the train started, and reached the seat in which the mother sat just as the train entered the tunnel. He paused to wait unti they were out in the light, remaining stand ing as the train rushed through the darkness. The daughter, who goes by the pet name of 'Pigeon," saw her chance, and, reaching over to the seat in front, grasped her mother. who, supposing the conductor to be the ag ressor, let out a scream that started every body in the vicinity. The mother was hop ping mad at that conductor all the way down

An Omaha man recently embarked in business, and became bankrupt within a week. He started a factory to darn stockings and sew on buttons for young men, old bachelors and others who might have no women folks to look after them. At the offstart he got more orders than he could fill. He bired a lot of nice girls who understood how to do

BUY THE BEST AND SAVE MONEY!

A Splendid Sewing Machine with All Attachments at 1-4 Usual Price

The above represents the Machine which we sell at \$17 CASH, AND THROW IN A YEAR'S SUBSCRIP-TION TO THE FARMER. It is very nicely finished, perfect in all respects, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. We are contracting for large quantities and furnishing them to our customers at about cost. Agents and dealers profits can be saved and one of the best Machines obtained by ordering of us. A full set of attachments included with each Machine, which sis guaranteed to give satisfaction or it may be returned and Money refunded.

> Address GIBBONS BROTHERS. Publishers Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

the work, and they did it well, but the enterprise collapsed. The girls didn't become dissatisfied with the work, but they just naturally pared off with the customers when they came for their things on Saturday night, and it kept the minister busy all day Sunday joining them in matrimony.

THEY DON'T SPEAK NOW ... " My husband loved me when I was a mere child," said one Chicago lady proudly to another.

"Indeed! That is quite romant c." have me if I would consent."

"And he waited till you were of age?" " Well," said the other spitefully; " I recol-

lect hearing your husband say the other day that he always did get left when he dabbled in futures."-Merchant Traveler. WHAT WOULD MAKE HIM SMILE .- MOSE

Schaumburg (to his clerk)-Mishter Silver stone, I vish you would smile a leedle. Ike Silverstone-Vy so, Mishter Schaumburg?

Mose-Pecause you have such a discontent ed expression of countenance dot you drives drse gustermers dot shtore out. Ike S .- Ogscuse me. Mishter Schaumburg.

but if you vill only increase my vages to gustermers pelieve dot I have daken laughing gas.—Texas Siftings.

COULDN'T CONGRATULATE HIM .- " So you

are going to marry Miss Briggs, are you? 'Yes, Charile; everything's settled.' "When does the event take place?"

"Next week. What do you look so sour hout? Why don't you congratulate me?" "Well, I'd like to, Bob, but I can't conse!entiously do it."

"I'm married to her sister, you know, and thsy have a wonderful resemblance to each other."-Lincoln Journal.

CUSTOMER-Well! Drug Clerk-Well! Customer-Didn't you see me wink? Clerk-Yes sir.

Customer-Don't you know what a wink isually means in a drug store? Clerk-I do, sir, and my delay in your order is caused by my inability to tell whether the peculiar shade of red displayed on your nose was brought out by "Old Crow" or "Maryland Club." I hate to make a mis take, sir.-Tid-Bits.

Usually settles in the back or limbs, and of ten so completely overpowers its victims that all business and labor have to be suspended. Our readers should remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla is not recommended as a positive specific for rheumatism; its proprieters doub if there is, or can be, such a renedy. But many people who were most severely afflictd, state that they have been positively cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The disease is often the result of impure blood-hence the power of this great medicine over it. Its success in many severe cases justifies us in recommend ng its use to all sufferers from rheumatism

One of the shrewdest men in Maine is now in fail at Paris. He was arrested at his home in the northern part of the State and taken to Paris, where he gave bond. A few days at terward he came back and told his bondsmen to surrender him. "I've got to stay here for some time," he said, "and I don't want to be The coal dealer has nothing to do with the

A man's funny bone, we presume, enables him to "laugh in his sleeve." "Took long steps, my chelld," said Solo-

mon. "You vont year oud your shoes nearly so kvick." "Here is the little sum I owe you." "Ah, I had completely forgotten it." "You should have told me that sooner."

After a fall, while lying prone upon the friend ask why you were in such a hurry to rent a flat.

A man has invented a chair which can be adjusted to eight hundred different positions. It is intended to make a twelve-year-old boy easonable comfortable in Sunday-school. Judge-Your time has expired. I hope I

shall not see you here again. Regular Customer—Not see me here again? Why boss, ain't going to resign your posish, are you? Young Mr. Sissy (to his pretty cousin)-In your matrimonial fishing, Maude, if you should make a catch like me, what would you do? Maude—Throw it back in, Charley.

Prof. Proctor figures that the earth is shrinking about two inches a year. Tha occounts for the nervous anxiety manifested by some people to possess it while it is or

Visitor-How can you say " extreme youth brought you to prison," when you're a very old man? Convict—The lawyer who defended me was very young. He oughtn't to have He (of Boston)-In this world, Miss Penn

we cannot have all things to please us. Even the rose, you know, has thorms. She (of Philadelphia)—Yes, Mr. Waldo, and planked shad its bones. Ah, me! " Mother, the schoolmiss made fun of me

'cause I couldn't spell 'maid 'right.' "How did you spell it, Johnny?" "M-a-d-e." "Of course that is wrong." "Yes; but I was spellin' 'old made—a girl made a long while "Yes, my brethren," said the minister in the course of h's sermon, "Heaven is a hap-py place. There is neither marrying or giv-ing in marriage there." Then he stopped and thought he must have made a mistake some-

where, but let it go. "Do you know, Miss Smith," he said, "that when I see you I always look about for a white horse?" "I suppose you do, Mr. Brown," she replied, "and do you know the color of the horse I look for on seeing you?"

She-James, do you know you put three buttons on the plate in church to-day? He— I knew what I was about. She—James, per-haps you don't know that I bought those buttons yesterday for my new dress, and paid fifty cents apiece for them.

he is, and ogles pretty girls)—I want to get something that my wife will appreciate. Now, what would you suggest? Saleswoman—Why don't you go into the saddler's, two doors pelow, and get her a pair of blinders?

Miss Waldo (of Boston, discussing literary natters)—Have you read "Homo Sum," Mr. Vabash? Mr. Wabash (of Chicago, who is wadning Mr. Wadnam (of Conversation with difficulty)—Well—er—yes, Miss Waldo, I have read Homo some, but not a great deal.

Judge B. (with emphasis)-Clara, is that George fellow coming round here again to-night? Clara (hopelessly)—I believe so, papa. Judge B.—Well, daughter, remember this— this house closes at ten sharp, and— Clara (hastily)—Oh, George will be here before that, papa; please don't worry.

There was only one match in the crowd of four men, each of whom had a cigar ready to light. "Let me strike it," said one, "I'm an Irishman." He struck the attitude assumed Irisman. The struck the attitude assumed by a contemplative stork, took the match, and swiftly keelhauled it. The effort was a failure, the head being broken off and lost. "By Jarge!" he exclaimed, "I forgot I was naturalized last month!"—Chicago Tribune.

A Millerstown (O.) young man not long since wrote two postal cards on entirely dif-ferent subjects. He then turned them over and addressed them, but by mistake placed he addresses on the wrong cards. The reuit was that the shirt-maker in Harri

in Huff Ward's barouche, while the vorme man's girl was made frantic by receiving the following: "Please send me a sample of the stuff your shirts are made of."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Remedies. NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL Comparable to the Curreura Remedias in their marvellous properties I cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and in curing torturing disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases and beautifying the skin and in curing torturing disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply disease of the skin, scalp and slood, with loss of hair. Cuticuta, the great skin further, and Cuticuta. Soar, anexquiste skin fountifier, prepared from it, externally, and Cutic bar Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. Cuticuta Remedius are aboolutely pure and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticuta, 50c; Resolvent, \$1: Soar, 25c. Prepared by the Pottas Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having boom made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the thirty-dirat day of October, A. D. 1844, made and executed by Joseph A. Williams and Mary L. Williams, his wife, and John Q. Williams and Mary L. Williams, his wife, and John Q. Williams and Mary L. Williams, his wife, all of the Clay of Detroit, County of Wayne, and State of Michigan, to Horatio C. Harrower, of the City of Buffalo, and Beginter of C. Harrower, of the City of Buffalo, and Sist day of October, 1834, in liber 263 of mortgages, on page 108, which mortgage was, by assignment in writing, bearing date the 18th day of May, 1836, assigned by the said Horatio C. Harrower to Mary H. Harrower, of the City of Albany, State of New York which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the 28th day of May, 1836, in liber 24 of assignment of mortgages, on page 105; on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due the sum of one thousand dollars principal and forty-two dollars and sighty cents interest, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover said mortgages, and the light of the statute in such case man said mortgage, and of the statute in such case man said mortgage, and of the statute in such case man said mortgage, and of the statute in such case man said mortgage, and of the statute in such case man said mortgage, and the legal costs and taxes paid by said mortgage, or his said assignment and mortgage, with interest, and the legal costs and taxes paid by said mortgage, or his said assignments described in said mortgage, or his said assignments and mortgage, with interest, and the legal costs and taxes paid by said mortgage, or his said assignments described in said mortgage, or his said assignments and mortgage, with interest, and the legal costs and taxes paid by said mortgage, or his said sassignes, and an attorney's fee of twenty-rive dollars provided for in said mortgage, with interest, and the legal costs and taxes paid by said mortgage, or his said sassignes are MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been

Attorney for Assignee.

A T a session of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne in Chancery held at the Circuit Court Room in the City of Detroit, on the sixth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven. Present: Home William Look, Circuit Judge. State of Michigan, in the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, in Chancery, Nellie Hughes, complainant vs. Charles S. Hughes, defendant. Upon due proof by affidavit that Charles S. Hughes, defendant in the above entitled cause pending in this court resides out of the said State at Manual Charles S. Hughes, defendant in the above entitled cause pending in this court resides out of the said State at Manual Charles S. Bit Manual Charles S. Hughes, defendant in the above entitled cause pending in this court resides out of the said State at Manual Charles out of the said State at Manual Charles out of the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of complaint filed in said cause within four months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed; and further that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the MICHIGAN FARMER, a newspaper printed in the said County of Wayne, and be published therein once in each week for ix weeks in succession; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant, personally, at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

pearange.
Dated this 6th day of December, A. D. 1887.
(Signed): WILLIAM LOOR
Presiding Circuit J A true copy. Attest: CHAS. KELLOGG, Deputy Register.

corded in the Michigan M. S. B. Asso ciation.

B B Welch to Isaac Robertson, Blooming-dale, ewes E B Welch 54, 59, 72, 73, 76, 78, 80, 36, 86, 88, 107; to D C Hodge, South Haven, ram E B Welch 54, ewes E B Welch 4, 45, 50, 42, 67; to O E Cox, Bangor, ram E B Welch 66, ewes E B Welch 95, 78, and J S Goodrich 71, 36; to R E Hutenius, Paw Paw, ram E B Welch 63; to Jason Woodman, Paw Paw, ram 60, 58; to H B Corwin, Decatur, ram 60, 71; to do 58; to H B Corwin, Decatur, ram do 71; to H A Kiltze, Kalamazoo, ram do 47; to A W MARIDE, Kelamezoo, ram do 47; to A W Maring, Mendon, ram do 53; to W J Warrant, Prairieville, ram do 68; to E R Miller, Rich-land, ram do 56; to C A Sparling, La Grange, Ind., ram do 23; to A E Gregory, Keelerville, ram do 62; to O P Morton, Kalamazoo, ram do 57; to P Hinckiey, Bloomingdale, ram do 55; to P Sherwood, Paw Paw, ram do 61.

D C Blair, to Wm Lamkins, Tipton, ewes D

E Blair, 21, 28, 37, 39, 58, 63, 67, 71, 80, 87, 97.

A J McMillen bought of Geo Engle, ewes A J McMillen 102, 108, 104, 105, 107, 108, 100, 110, 111, 112, 1 4, 115, which were sold by McMillen to Engle in March, 1886.

A W Haydon to F M Haydon ram (114 A W

Haydon); to Wagner & Hildebrand, South Ind., ewe (4 A W Hayden.) W E Boyden to D H Sears, Ann Arbor, ram
W E B 101 to P Rich, Ann Arbor, ram do
157; to John Gallagher, Dexter, ram do 150;
to John Paoy, Dexter, ram F & L E Moore 632;

Thomas McGinness, Dexter, ram do 672; to Joseph McGinness, Dexter, ram do 663; to John Harris, Pinckney, ram do 662.

8 G Teeple to Fred Sharp, Stockbridge, ram B G Teeple 22; to Wm Hendee, Pinckney, ram do 23; to A A Wood, Salem, ram do 24.

A W Maring to A W Hayden, Decatur, ram 3 W Maring 180.

Aw Maring to Aw Hayden, Decatur, ram
W Maring 130.
W J Lawrence 123, 124; to C K Smith, Augasta, ram W S Lawrence 74.
Buck Bos to Geo Finnis, Portland, ram

Wm Duncan to Wm Sprague, South Lyon, ram Wm Duncan 66; to I N S Foster, Ann Arbor, ram do 78: to Wm Hook, Ypsilanti, ram do 68; to Henry Hurd, Plymouth, ram do 69; to Frank Dunean, Wordens, ram do 77; to Martin Richardson, South Lyon, ram do 62; to L E C Thorn, Ypsilanti, ram do 76; to E A Whipple, Northville, ram do 71; to Wm Gates, Plymouth, ram do 72; to Walter Kinghorn, Ypsilanti, ram do 70. C J & P C Freeman to Sherman Townsend.

Ionia, ram C J & PC F 67; to James Whiting, Ionia, ram do 66. Hobart Jackson to Rooney Bros, Comstock,

RC Reed to H E Reed, Howell, ram R C Red 8: to Linus Reed, Oceona, ram do 15.

RS Weaver to Harry Fox, Juniata, ram A

B & RS Weaver 26; to George Robinson,
Juniata ram do 39.

G W Baumeister to B F Lancaster, Burr
Oak, ram A W Maring 435.

O E Cox to George Alden, Bangor, ram O E Ox 107.
W H Fisk to Warner Messinger, Hickory
Corners, ram W H Fisk 93; to Homer Hall,
Sonoma, ram do 62; to John Wood, Battle
Creek, ram do 88; to Will Marshall, Hickory

Corners, ram do 87; to John Wilkinson, Maple Grove Centre, ram do 84; to C Pickworth, Bedford, ram do 96; to Wm Fuller, Battle Creek, ram do 85; to Edward Smith, Augusta. ewes do 75, 101. L Hume & Son to Geo Moore, Augusta, ram L Hume & Son 8; to J W Stall, Battle Creek,

L Sprague to S J Springer, Plymouth, ram

LS 117; to F Chapman, Northville, ram do 98; to G Nichols, Farmington, ram do 97; to B Sprague, Farm n ton, ram do 139.

J W Besley to R Danley, Fulton, ram J W Besley 51; to C O Richmond, Greenbust., ram do 53; to Palmer Phillips, Ithaca, ram do 56; the Chapman Patilips, Greenbust and do 56; to Chauncy Pattison, Greenbush, ram do 75. G L Hoyt to A A Wood, Saline, 32 rams labeled G L Hovt. Nos. 145, 158, 155 to 184 inc'A Sparling to J S Melvin, Albion, ram E

Townsend 228; to Barclay Samson, Mattawan, rams C A Sparling 6, 11, 13, 15, 17.

C J & P C Freeman to J D Kitson, Ionia, BEANS — Market firm but unchanged City N. BALL, Secretary.

The Northeastern Acricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Northeastern

Agricultural Society was held at Saginaw on Taesday of last week. Hon. John T. Rich, of Lapeer, showed that the receipts of the better supplo. from all sources were \$7,178 72. The sements were as follows: General orders, \$3.772 47; premiums paid, \$2,161 94; Mentals \$127 45. Cash on hand \$1,116.

A resolution was adopted resolving that all outstanding orders of the Northeastern Agricultural Society not presented for payment by the 1st of February, 1888, will be considered donated to the Society. The outstanding orders are reported to be \$312. It was also decided to pay back \$650 subcribed by the Directors in 1883, when the Society was in financial straits. The Soziety is now in the best shape it has been in since its inception. It has fine grounds. good buildings, and other facilities for holding a first class fair.

THE Orange County (N. Y.) Farmer says John Mitchell, proprietor of the Meadow Brook herd of Holsteins, had to kill his two noted buils, Iroquis and Viking, on account of their ugliness.

Peterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary Surgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers Proc. The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The amount of the control of the contr

Probably Synovitis in a Mare.

BATON RAPIDS, Eaton Co., Dec. 4, 1887.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a bay mare six years old last spring rood flesh; she has got some wind-puffs on ankles (front feet) just above the joints; the first I saw of them was in April, 1886. when she got lame in right foot and was lame by spells all summer; towards fall I used a good liniment on her ankle, which blistened it a little, and in November, 1886,

she got over it; drove her all right all winter on all roads, (moderately, not very again and has been lame nearly all summer n right foot mostly; sometimes she goes as waite laste new in right foot. I used the of anything of late. She rests or throws her foot out sometimes, but rests the foot squarely and naturally on the ground. Do not know how it was done, sometime in February or March, 1886, she slipped on the ice in drawing a load. Now from my description can you tell me what to do for her, or whether it can be cured. Some say it is the breaking down of a tendon and can

not be cured. Answer. - The trouble with your mare appears to be a disease known as synovitis r over secretion of the lubricating oil of the fetlock joint, usually the result of some injury of the synovial glands situated within the joints; a disease requiring much attention, skillful treatment, and good nursing to effect a permanent cure. Your persistent efforts having failed to give relief we would advise you to call a competent veterinary surgeon to examine the animal, prescribe for the disease, and be governed by his directions. The chronic character of the disease will not yield so readily to treatment, as when taken in its acute form. Your description is mislading, using the rms foot and ankle indiscrim n tely.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, December 12, 1887. FLOUR .- As expected the advance in whea has compelled millers to advance the price of their product and all grades are 20@25c per bbl. higher than a week ago. Quotations or car lots are as follows:

Mi higan roller process.
Mi higan patents.....
Mi mesota, bakers.....
Mi mesota, patents..... WHRAT .- Saturday's market, after a show

of firmness at the opening, finally declined s few points on futures, while spot wheat was firmly held and closed at about the same prices as the previous day. The weakness was more the result of sympathy with othe markets than for any other tangible cause. and will probably be lost sight of in a day or two. Higher prices are generally looked for, as it is believed the position of the grain markets of the world will sustain them. Closing prices on Saturday were as follows: Spot -No. 1 white, 85c; No. 2 red, 85c; No. 3 red.

80c. Futures-No. 2 red, January, 86c; May. 90%@90%c. No. 1 white, May delivery, 91%c. CORN .- Market closed quiet on Saturday, but prices were higher although weak. No. 2 spot quoted at 54%c, and No. 3 at 53%c W bu. A sale of No. 8 white was made at 531/2c.

OATS .- Quiet and steady at about the prices noted a week ago. No. 2 white sold at 34%c, light mixed at 33c, and No. 2 mixed

BARLEY .- Market dull and lower, with No. 2 State at \$1 55@1 58 @ cental, and No. 3 at \$1 48. Some choice samples sold at \$1 65 @1 70 W cental.

FEED.-By the car-load \$18@18 50 P ton is quoted for bran. Middlings quoted at \$18220 ton. Stocks very light and held firmly. CLOVER SEED .- The demand has again dropped off, and the market closes dull and lower. No. 2 spot sold at \$4 05 \$ bu., February delivery at \$4 20, and March at \$4 27 1/c.

BUTTER .- The market holds very steady, and prices show some improvement. Good to choice dairy is quoted at 18@19c, and extra selections at 20@21c P D. Medium table grades sell at 15@17c. Creamery is firm at 25@28c W D.

CHEESE .- Market quiet but prices are steady at 12012%c for Michigan full creams; Ohio, 10%@11c; New York, 12%@13c; skims, 9210c for choice.

BGGS.-Fresh command 20c W doz., and are in light demand. Limed, dull at 17@

FORBIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas, * box, \$4 00@4 50; oranges, Floridas, # bex \$3 25@4 50; cocoanuts, \$ 100, \$5 00@5 50; bananas, yellow, # bunch, \$2@3. Figs, 11@ 12c for layers, 14@16c for fancy; Malaga grapes, \$5 75@6 00 \$\ keg of 56 bs.

REESWAX .- Steady at 25@30c W b., as to

picked mediums, in car lots, are quoted at \$2 10 \$0 bu., and \$2 25@2 30c in small lots from store. Unpicked quoted at 75c@\$1 65 B bu. Eastern markets are advancing, and we look for an improvement here. DRIED APPLES .- Market quiet at 5@6c for

common, and 92010c for evaporated. Demand mostly for evaporated fruit, which is in SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots;

eastern, 80c; dairy, \$2 10 per bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 72c. BALED HAY .- Demand very light. Timothy in car lots is quoted as follows, F ton:

Prime No. 1, \$11; do. No. 2, \$10; do. No. 3 \$9@ 9 57; mixed, \$7@8 50; clover, \$6@7. Straw, \$5 Q5 50 POTATOES .- Quoted at 75@8ic for store lots, and 70@75c on track. Market firm.

ONIONS.-In fair demand at \$2 25@2 50 w Stocks are only moderate. POP CORN.-Quoted at 2@3c W b. BIDES .- Green city, 6@6%c . b., country 6%@7c; cured, 8c; green calf, 6%@7c; salted

do, 7@71/c; sheep-skins, 500@\$1 50 each: bulls, stag and grubby hides 1/4 off. APPLES .- The market is rather dull owin to the unfavorable weather. Choice fruit to

in limited supply. Prices steady at \$1 75@2 per bbl., with choice at \$2 50. Snow apples are held 25@50c W bbl. higher. CRANBERRIES .- Michigan quoted at \$2 00

@2 25 P bu., and eastern at \$3@3 50. Mar ket overstocked. SWEET POTATOES .- Firm at \$4 75@5 00

POULTRY .- Quoted as follows: Live, b. coosters, 3c; hens, 5@6c; turkeys, 7@8c;

ducks, 7c; spring chicks, 7c; \$\pair\$ pair, pigeons, 20c. Dressed poultry is quoted as follows: Chickens, P D., 8@9c; ducks, 9@10c; turkeys, 9210c: geese, 8c. The indications favor an active market if the weather clears up, as the demand for shipment east is of fair propor tions. The enormous amount of poultry re ceived this season has helped weaken the prices of meats. A great point in favor of poultry is that it reaches the consumer without the enormous profits charged by retail butchers on beef and mutton.

GRAPES .- Catawbas quoted at 5c. Th supply light and market firm. GAME.—Partridges, 50c P pair; woodcock

\$3 \$ doz.; squirrels, \$1 \$ doz. Ducks-Mal lards, 75c; blue-bills, 30c; teal, 30c, and red heads, 75@80c \$ pair. Snipe, \$1 \$ doz. quail, \$2 00@2 25 W doz. Bear, carcass, 10 BUCKWHEAT FLOUR .- Quiet; quote

a: \$2 50@2 75 for State and \$3 00 P cwt. for eastern brands. Demand moderate CABBAGES .- In good inquiry at \$5 500 W 100.

CIDER.-Common, 8@9c, and clarified, 10 @lic W gal DRESSED HOGS .- Arrivals by rail an

wagon moderate. Packers reported no ma terial change in prices, their range being \$5 75@6 25 % cwt., outside for extra fine stock PROVISIONS .- Market steady and firm No change to note in quotations except shade advance on lard, and also on shoulder

Quotations here are as	ionows:	
Mess, old	\$14 00 @14	25
Mess, new	15 00 @15	25
Family		50
Short clear	16 00 @16	25
Lard in tierces, \$ D Lard in kegs, \$ D	7%@	7%
Lard in kegs, W D	8 @	834
Hams, W D		11
Shoulders, W D	7%@	7%
Choice bacon, W D		11%
Extra mess beef, per bb	1 7 00 @ 7	25
Tallow, \$ 6	31/4 73	4

HAY .- The following is a record of th sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week, with prices per ton:

past week, with prices per ton:

Monday.—11 loads: Three at \$11; two at \$12 50 and \$150; one at \$13, \$12, \$10 75 and \$9 50.

Tuesday.—49 loads: Ten at \$11: seven at \$12; six at \$11 50 and \$10; five at \$10.50; four at \$13, \$9 50 and \$9; two at \$12 50.

Wednesday.—30 loads: Seven at \$11; four at \$12, \$12, \$10 50 and \$10; three at \$1150; two at \$12 50; one at \$9 and \$7.

Thursday.—45 loads: Eleven at \$10; eight at \$12 and \$11; four at \$11 50; three at \$10 50 and \$9; two at \$1; one at \$150; three at \$10 50 and \$9.50 and \$8 50.

Friday.—25 loads: Eight at \$12; seven at \$11; three at \$10 50 and \$10; one at \$11 50; three at \$10 50 and \$10; one at \$11 50, \$9 50, \$10 35. eaturday.—? loads: One at \$18 50 and \$8.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

Saturday, Dec. 10 1887. CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle at these yards num pered 336 head, against 738 last week. There were no western cattle received at these yards this week, and the Michigan cattle on sale were of very poor quality. The demand was slow and the class of cattle on sale rought less money than they did one week ago. Some good cattle were wanted and would have brought strong last week's prices. Taking the cattle offered at both yards this week, and they were about as common a lot as we have ever had. The western cattle received this week were from Chicago, the receipts from St. Louis having stopped for this season. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS:

McQuillan sold Sullivan & F 6 stockers av 25 lbs at \$2 30. Haywood sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of head of fair butchers' stock av 850 lbs at \$2 75 and 2 bulls to Brooks av 1,565 lbs at

Giddings sold Caplis 5 fair helfers av 572 Giddings sold Caplis 5 fair helfers av 572 lbs at \$3; a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 968 lbs at \$2 50, and a buli weighing 1,120 lbs at \$2 25.

Stevenson sold Reagan a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock av 608 lbs at \$2 15; 2 bulls av 830 lbs at \$2 and one to Brooka wighing 1,640 lbs at \$2 65.

Smith sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 802 lbs at \$2 85 and 8 bulls av 935 lbs at \$2.

Judson sold Caplis a mixed lot of 6 head of

y2 so and 8 bulls av 935 lbs at \$2.

Judson sold Capils a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,030 lbs at \$3 and 3 coarse ones av 856 lbs at \$2.5.

Newman sold Capils a mixed lot of 4 head of coarse butchers' stock av 1,030 lbs 4 feet of 6 opens av 1,030 lbs 4 feet of 6 opens butchers' stock av 1,030 lbs 4 feet of 6 opens av 1,

of coarse butchers' stock av 1,080 lbs at \$2 13 and a good beifer weighing 1.130 lbs at \$3 40 C Roe sold Sullivan & Fa mixed lot of 21 head of thin butchers' stock av 897 lbs at \$2 50 and 2 buils av 787 lbs at \$2 50. SHEEP.

against 2,710 last week. Shippers were or hand early and the competion for the receipts was lively. Although the quality averaged poor buyers paid an anvance of 15@25 cents over the rates of last week.

Hill sold Loosemore 43 av 73 lbs at \$2 50 and 14 lambs to Burt Spencer av 60 lbs at \$5. Whittaker sold Judson 167, part lambs, av \$3 75. Bolin sold Burt Spencer 91 av 83 lbs a

Lowis sold Farwell 35, part lambs, av 77 lb Nichols sold Burt Spencer 41 iambs av 55 lbs at \$4 75. Giddings sold Judson 21 av 90 lbs at \$4.

sold Phillips & Wreford 26 culls a o 108 at \$2 40. Stabler sold Burt Spencer 66, part lambs v 64 lbs at \$3 75, and 54 lambs av 64 lbs a Tubbs sold Farwell 72 av 80 lbs at \$3 75. Gordon sold Judson 92 lambs av 77 lbs a

5 25.
Wallace sold Burt Spencer 79 part lambs av 66 ibs at \$3 50. Nichols sold Farwell 75 av 78 ibs at \$3 40, Lee sold Farwell 206 av 85 lbs at \$3 75 Sweet sold Burt Spencer 70 av 65 lbs at 15.

Hauser sold Burt Spencer 110 wethers av 92 lbs at \$4 25 and 165 lambs av 69 lbs at \$5 10. Burlingame sold Phillips & Wreford 154 av

Stabler sold Burt Spencer 87 av 85 lbs at \$4.

J B Rowe sold Farwell 54, part lambs, av Burlingame sold Farwell 49 av 84 lbs at \$4. Sauch sold Burt Spencer 45 lambs av 76 lbs at \$5.

Serviss sold Burt Spencer 48, part lambs, av 1117bs at \$4 60 sold Burt Spencer 118 av 83 lbs av

The offerings of hogs numbered 1,640 head. againstal,699 last week. The market opened sales' were made at strong last week's prices Lewis sold Webb Bros 57 av 195 lbs at \$4 95

Hill sold Huyser 48 av 160 lbs at \$5.

Whittaker sold Webb Bros 47 av 204 lbs at Adgate sold Webb Bros 141 av 200 lbs at \$5.

Whittaker sold Webb Bros 61 av 230 lbs a Jedele sold Webb Bros 25 av 208 lbs at Gordon sold Webb Bros 25 av 239 lbs a

195. Tubbs sold Webb Bros 18 av 178 lbs at \$4 90. Burlingame sold Parsons 32 av 225 lbs at \$5. Sweet sold Sullivan & F 38 av 195 lbs at Newman sold Sullivan & F 54 av 190 lbs a Stevens sold Webb Bros 65 av 192 ibs at

. wo. Stabler sold Clark #4 av 230 lbs at \$5. Nichols sold Clark 30 av 219 lbs at \$5. Hagerman sold Sullivan & F 60 av 208 lbs

Serviss sold Webb Bros 60 av 194 ibs as C Roe sold Webb Bros 82 av 185 lbs at \$4 90 Hauser solp Clark 69 av 222 lbs at \$5 05. Long sold Clark 68 ab 272 lbs at \$5 15 e sold Webb Bros 125 av 233 lbs at \$5 1

King's Yards. Saturday, Dec. 1o. 1887. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 1,139 head of cattle on sale. There was a good attendance of buyers, and for the best of the offering they paid about last week's prices. The receipts of western cattle were heavy, and as they came into competion with the ommon grades of Michigan cattle, prices on this class were weak and lower. D Sullivan sold Billkofski a mixed lot of 4 ead of good butchers' stock av 922 lbs at

\$3 12½ Merritt sold J Wrefore 3 fair butchers' Merritt sold J wretere's fair bleners helfers av 853 ibs at \$3 15. Culver sold Phillips a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers stock av 988 ibs at \$3. Purdy sold Orleng a mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers stock av 985 ibs at \$3 15. Belhimer sold Newton 3 choice butchers' ers av 1,133 lbs at \$4 and a good one weigh

steers av 1,133 bs at \$3 50.

Botsford sold Caplis a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,008 ibs at \$3.

Micol sold sold Genther 3 good butchers' steers av 1,120 ibs at \$3. ,165 ibs at the same price.
Fleming sold Phillips & Wreford a mixed ot of 20 head of fair butchers' stock av 735

Sullivan & F sold Caplis 24 mixed westerns av 927 lbs at \$2 37½ and 25 to Kolb av 804 lbs 8 Flieschman sold Loosemore 12 mixed

westerns av 704 ibs a \$2 20 and 32 to Phillips & Wreford av 940 ibs at \$2 55.

Adams sold Sullivan & Fa mixed lot of 10 head of fair butcher's stock av 759 ibs at \$2 75.

Wreford & Beck sold Kelly 48 mixed westerns av 545 ibs at \$2 35, and 49 to Cross av Van Tuyi sold Heutter 3 fair heifers av 983 lbs at \$3, and a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock to Bussell av 710 lbs at \$2. McHugh sold Brooka 6 feeders av 823 ibs at

Purdy sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 790 lbs at \$2.75 and 6 feeders to Meldrum av 1,036 lbs

Wreford & Beck sold Bussell 15 mixed Wreford & Beck sold Bussell 15 mixed westerns av 916 ibs at \$2 60, and 22 to McGee av 1,022 ibs at \$2 20. Gleason sold Brooka a mixed lot of 12 bead of coarse butchers' stock av 800 ibs at \$2 25 and 2 buils av 1,010 ibs at \$2.

McMullen soid Reagan a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 785 lbs at Evans sold Murphy a mixed lot of 6 head

Glenn sold Kamman a mixed lot of 12 head of coarse butchers stock av 616 lbs at \$3 10; 13 fair ones to Brooka av 719 lbs at \$3, and a buil weighing 1.860 lbs at \$2 50.

Webster sold Marx a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 887 lbs at \$2 85.

Haley sold Murphy a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock av 725 lbs at \$2 50.

Van Tuyl sold Brooka 7 stockers av 730 lbs at \$2 75. Webster sold Brooks 9 stockers av 746 lbs

erns av 930 lbs at \$1 90.

Purdy sold Marshick a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 766 lbs at \$2 75 and 5 to Kammon av 980 lbs at \$2 60.

Haley sold Williams 6 stockers av 820 lbs at \$2 50.

Culyer sold Brooke 6 stockers av 666 lbs at Culver sold Brooks 6 stockers av 666 lbs at Webb sold Brooks 6 stockers av 656 lbs at

Gleason sold H Roe a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 766 lbs at \$2.75. Morton sold Marx a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 740 lbs at \$2.45. Robb sold McIntire a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 765 lbs at \$2 40. Standlick sold H Roe a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 775 lbs at \$2 50 and

5 stockers to Brooka av 742 lbs at \$2 25.

Tabor sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of thead of thin butchers' stock av 678 lbs at Sprague sold Bradford 8 seeders av 925 lbs at \$2 90; 7 stockers to Brooka av 654 lbs at \$2 25, and a mixed lot of 5 head of thin

utchers' stock to Marx av 692 lbs at \$2 50. McMulien sold Brooks 9 stockers av \$2 50. Beach sold Bradford 6 feeders av 840 lbs at \$2 90 and 4 thin cows to Webb Bros av 1,060 bs at \$2 10.
Purdy sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of lead of thin butchers' stock av 704 lbs a

32: 30.

Lovewell sold Mason a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 918 lbs at \$2:90.

Capwell sold Brooka a mixed lot of 17 head of coarse butchers' stock av 808 lbs at \$2:20. at \$2 20. Bacon sold Brooks 7 stockers av 868 lbs at \$2 do.

SHEEP The offerings of sheep numbered 2,916 head The quality was again poor, but buyers took them such as they were at an advance of 15 @25 cents over the rates paid last week. Culien sold Young 53 av 78 lbs at \$3 121/2.

Dunning sold Fitzpatrick 100 av 71 lbs a Starkweather sold Wreford & Beck 100, part lambs, av 71 lbs at \$3 75, and 34 cuils to Ellis av 59 lbs at \$2 50. Lovewell sold Fitzpatrick 89 av 64 lbs a

2 70.

Jeffards sold Morey 82 av 73 lbs at \$3 30.

Snyder sold Andrews 102 av 72 lbs at \$1 25.

Standlick sold Thompson 11 av 78 lbs at 3 50 and 27 lambs av 63 lbs at \$4 75. Pickering sold Young 26 av 77 ibs at \$3, and the sold is and the sold Thompson av 72 ibs at \$5.

Bellhimer sold Thompson 128 av 70 ibs at \$1.00.

Glenn sold Fitzpatrick 23 av 74 lbs at Haley sold Morey 99, part lambs, av 69 lbs

Robb sold Thompsor 119 av 82 'bs at \$3 50.
Kalaher sold Burt Spencer 71 av 82 ibs at 33 60.
Holmes sold Andrews 56 av 84 ibs at \$3 50.
Capwell sold Fitzpatrick 64 av 84 ibs at \$3 50.
\$\$ 550@5 75. Payne sold Thompson 220 av 87 lbs at \$3 75.

Smith sold Baxter 50 av 79 lbs at \$3 20. McHugh sold Burt Spencer 95 av 72 lbs at Plotts sold Fitzpatrick 147 av 75 lbs at Culver sold Locsemore 170, part lambs, av sale. The demand for all classes of cattle 7 lbs at \$2 75. Newton sold John Robihson 77 av 77 lbs at

Farnam sold Thompson 60, part lambs, gv 7 lbs at \$4. J B Rowe sold Thompson 128 av 83 lbs at

The offerings of hogs numbered 2,704 head The market opened up active at about las week's prices, ruled steady and closed firm Johnson sold Hauss 64 av 156 lbs at \$5. Culver sold Brooks 30 av 187 lbs at \$4 90. Brant sold Rauss 79 av 183 lbs at \$5. McHugh sold Rauss 29 av 217 lbs at \$5. Bartholemew sold Rauss 54 av 217 lbs at

Standlick sold Rauss 66 av 150 lbs at \$5 Switzer & Ackley old Clark 80 av 247 lbs Kalaher soid hand is av 190 ibs at \$5 10. Starkweather sold Clark 59 av 176 lbs av \$5 05.

Pickering sold Clark 49 av 220 lbs at \$4 90

Micol sold Clark 40 av 193 lbs at \$4 95 Nott sold R S Webb 15 av 222 lbs at \$5 McHugh sold Rauss 30 av 294 lbs at \$5. Harger sold Rauss 37 av 122 lbs at \$5. Hogan sold RS Webb 47 av 191 lbs at \$4 95. Page sold Clark 60 av 247 lbs at \$4 70. Robb sold Rauss 19 av 218 lbs at \$5 Holmes sold Rauss 78 av 243 lbs at \$5 10.

Glenn sold Clark 57 av 226 lbs at \$4 90. Capwell sold Clark 69 av 210 lbs at \$4 90. Bellhimer sold Webb Bros 122 av 255 lbs : Farnum sold Clark 14 av 180 lbs at \$4 95.

Hawley sold H S Webb 62 av 174 lbs

Gleason sold Rauss 85 av 252 lbs at \$5. Longcor sold Rauss 63 av 275 lbs at \$5. Lyman sold Rauss 25 av 224 lbs at \$4 95 L Beach sold B S Webb 49 av 202 Jeffards sold J B Rowe 66 av 210 lbs at \$1 Payne sold Clark 104 av 206 lbs at \$5. Marshall sold Church 70 av 242 lbs at \$5.

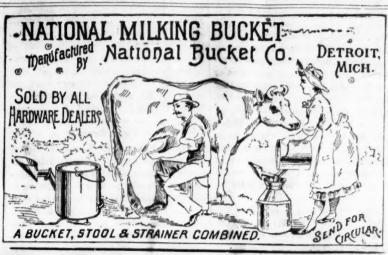
Buffalo.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 13,073, against 11,390 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 237 car loads on sale. The lemand on eastern account was light, but there was a good attendance of buyers from the interior, and on the whole the marke was fairly active at the prices of the previous Monday. Good 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers sold at \$4 40@4 80; good 1,300 to 1,400 lbs do at \$4 10 @4 40; good 1,200 to 1,300 lb do at \$3 85@4 25; good 1,100 to 1,200 lb do at \$3 40@3 75, and fair to good 1,000 to 1,100 lb do at \$3 15@3 50; cows at and heifers and mixed butchers' in fair demand at \$275@3 15; fat bulls, \$2 25@2 75 light stockers and feeders dull; range for both kinds, \$2 65@3 25; yearlings and thin light tockers, \$2 25@2 50; veals, \$5 50@6 50; the market closed steady with about 10 loads holding over. The receipts were very light on Tuesday and Wednesday. The market ruled weak and closed dull. On Saturday the receipts were liberal, the market slow closing at the following

QUOTATIONS: -Graded steers, weigh-Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,800 to 1,450 lbs.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,800 to 1,400 lbs.
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers 4 75@85 0 4 0 304 8 Good beeves—well-fattened steers weighing 1,300 to 1,350. Medium Grades—Steers to fine flesh, weighing 1,301 to 1,301 to 1 Light Butchers—Steers averaging 1000 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good 8 60 224 10 quality
quality
Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city
slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs.
Michigan stock cattie, common to
choice...
Michigan feeders, fair to choice....
Fat bulls, fair to extra... 2 50 788

SHEEF.—Receipts 57,000, against 49,800 the previous week. The offerings of sheep on Monday numbered about 20,090. The large offerings depressed the market, and New York buyers held off, the principal demand height for feeders and good hutchers. Inferbeing for feeders, and good butchers'. Infer obeing for feeders, and good outcomers. Interior to fair sheep sold at \$3@3 75; good to choice, \$4@4 25; choice to extra feeders, \$4 5@4 75; fair to extra lambs, \$5@5 75. There were about 10,000 on sale. Tuesday, most of which had been held over from Monday. The quality was poor and the market dull. On Wednesday the offerings numbered 5,000. with prices a little stronger. Common to fair sheep sold at \$3 25@3 75; good to choic?, \$4@4 40; fair to extra lambs, \$5 25@5 80. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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hogs on sale Monday. The demand was active and prices fully as high as on Saturday. Pigs sold at \$4 00@5; light mixed, day. Figs sold at \$4 5005; fight mixed, \$5 1505 35; selected Yorkers, \$5 4005 50, bulk of sales at \$5 4505 50; selected medium weights, \$5 5505 75; bulk of sales at \$5 6505 57; rough, \$4 2504 75; stags, \$3 5004; market closing steady. On Tuesday there were 3.700 hogs on sale. There was a fair demand bu; prices were weaker. On Wednesday there were 6,200 on sale. The market ruled fairly active but at prices 5%10 cents lower than the previous day. On Saturday the weather was against the market, but there

CATTLE.—Receipts 51,420 against 50,194 last week. Shipments 16,283. The market opened up on Monday with 10,568 head of cattle on was active, but prices on all grades except Over 250 Horses with Colle Treated in the best were 5@10 cents lower than on Saturday. Very few desirable 1,450 to 1,600 lb cattle were on sale, while not a car load of fancy beeves numbered among the arrivals. Eastern shippers secured five loads of 1,450 to 1,560 lb steers at \$5@5 10, being the only cattle sold above \$4 85. Shippers also paid \$3 40@4 80 for medium to choice 940 to 1,500 lb steers. Dressed beef men paid \$2 75@4 75 for common to choice 930 to 1,600 lb steers. Some 1,512 lb steers sold at \$4 25 and some \$500 to 1,512 lb steers sold at \$4 25 and some \$1.500 lb steers. "handy" 984 lb steers at \$4 10; choice native cows, averaging 1,114 lbs, sold at \$3 25, and seven car loads of 1,150 lb meal-fed steers sold to a dressed beef man at \$3 50. Inferior to good cows sold at \$1 25@2 50, and stockers at \$1 60@2 40. Outside of the best grades the Some 1,512 lb steers sold at \$4 25, and some market was sweak on Tuesday, and logis cents lower on Wednesday. The market on Prof. R. Jennings. Veterinary Surgeof cattle, and prices ranged lower on this class, but steaded up on Friday and closed with a better feeling. On Saturday the receipts were ligh, and the market ruled steady losing at the following

QUOTATIONS: Fair to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,400 8 45@4 75 on to good shipping, 1,050 to 3 00@4 35 or and medium steers, 900 to 1,100 50**@3** 90 75**@2** 40 00**@1** 90

Hogs.—Receipts 151,668 against 142,842 last week. Shipments 25,807. The offerings of hogs on Monday numbered 40,000, a good many of which were "stale." The demand was not at all brisk, and sales were made at a decline of 50010 cents from Saturday's prices. Poor to prime light sold at \$4 8500 5 30; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4 9000 5 65; skips and culis, \$3 40004 80. The market was steady on Tuesday, but declined 10@15 cents on Wednesday. Prices were 5@10 cents higher on Thursday, and on Friday was rather dull but steady. On Saturday the receipts numbered 21,000. The demand was fairly active, and the market closed with poor to prime light selling at \$4 50@5 10; inferior mixed to choice heavy. \$4 50@5 10; inferior mixed to choice heavy. choice heavy, \$4 85@5 60: ferior mixed to skips and culls. \$3@4 40.

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